

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4320.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Probident Institutions.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.

Funds exceed £2,400.

Office: 15 and 14, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron:

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.

President:

Col. The Hon. HARRY L. W. LAWSON, M.A. J.P.

Treasurer:

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employee, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five shillings annually, or Three guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Thirty-six, the Men receiving 25s. and the Women 20s. per annum each.

The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20s. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman, 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the laws then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25s. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 13, 1899.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution. Inquiry is made in such cases by Visiting Committees, and relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1837.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Invested Capital, 30,000s.

A UNIQUE INVESTMENT
Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty guineas (or its equivalent by instalments), and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:—

FIRST. Freedom from want in time of adversity as long as need exists.

SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.

THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire) for aged Members, with Garden produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to the other advantages.

FIFTH. A contribution towards funeral expenses when it is needed.

SIXTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.

SEVENTH. The payment of the Subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to the Secretary, Mr. PHILIP BURBOWES, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Educational.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Courses are held and Degrees are awarded in the following Faculties:—ARTS, PURE SCIENCE, MEDICINE, LAW, APPLIED SCIENCE (including Engineering, Metallurgy, and Mining), and ALL COURSES ARE OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS ALIKE.

The SESSION 1910-1911 COMMENCES OCTOBER 5, 1910.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Entrance and Post-graduate Scholarships are awarded each year. PROSPECTUSES, giving full information, may be obtained free from W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

DEPARTMENT FOR TRAINING OF WOMEN TEACHERS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Vice-Chancellor of University and Principal of Training Department—Sir NATHAN BODINGTON, M.A. Litt.D. LL.D.
Professor of Education—JAMES WELTON, M.A.
Acting Head of the Department—Miss HANNAH ROBERTSON, B.A.
Master of Method—W. P. WELTON, B.Sc.
Assistant Lecturer—A. J. MONAHAN, M.A.

A complete Course in the Theory and History of Education is given by the Professor and other members of the Staff of the Education Department. For the practical work the Department works in connection with the Girls' High Schools and other chief Secondary Schools of Leeds and neighbouring towns. Students must be Graduates of some University in the United Kingdom or must have obtained such other academic qualifications as shall be approved by the Senate. Fee for the Course, 15s.

For further particulars application should be made to THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, Leeds.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

FACULTIES.

SCIENCE, MEDICINE,
ARTS, COMMERCE.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES.

DEPARTMENT FOR TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

SCHOOLS OF
ENGINEERING, MINING,
METALLURGY, BREWING,
DENTISTRY.

Leading to Degrees and Diplomas.

THE SESSION 1910-11 COMMENCES OCTOBER 3, 1910.

ALL COURSES AND DEGREES ARE OPEN TO BOTH MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS.

In the Medical School Courses of Instruction are arranged to meet the requirements of other Universities and of Licensing Bodies. Graduates, or persons who have passed Degree Examinations of other Universities, may, after one year's study or research, take a Master's Degree.

SYLLABUSES, with full information as to Lecture and Laboratory Courses, Fees, Regulations for Degrees, Diplomas, &c. Exhibitions and Scholarships, will be sent on application to the SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NEW SESSION COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 26.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

MILE END ROAD, E.

The College is situated close to stations on the G.E.R., District Railway, and L.T. and Southend Railway, and is approached from the Royal Exchange in 15 minutes by motor omnibus.

FACULTIES OF ARTS, SCIENCE, AND
ENGINEERING.

FEES, TEN GUINEAS PER SESSION.

FACILITIES FOR POST-GRADUATE AND
RESEARCH WORK.

Valuable Scholarships are offered annually by the Drapers' Company. Calendar post free on application to THE REGISTRAR, or to

J. L. S. HATTON, M.A., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

FACULTIES OF ARTS (INCLUDING COMMERCE AND LAW),
SCIENCE, MEDICINE, AND TECHNOLOGY.

The NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN ON OCTOBER 3. The following PROSPECTUSES may be had free on application to THE REGISTRAR:—

1. Arts and Science.
2. School of Medicine.
3. Dental Surgery.
4. Law.
5. Commerce.
6. Agriculture.
7. Engineering, Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical.
8. Mining Engineering, Fuel, and Metallurgy, and Gas Engineering.
9. Textile Industries.
10. Tinctorial Chemistry and Dyeing.
11. Leather Industries.
12. Evening Classes.
13. Extension Lectures.
14. Scholarships.

Lyddon Hall has been licensed for the Residence of Students.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST.

THE PURSER STUDENTSHIP IN MATHEMATICS.

The ACADEMIC COUNCIL will proceed, in OCTOBER, to the election of a PURSER STUDENT for 1911. Applications must be sent to THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY before OCTOBER 7.

The holder of the Studentship will be required to devote himself or herself to study and research in Mathematics, and to deliver a course of Twelve Lectures, extending over at least Three Weeks, in the University during the Session 1910-11, on an advanced Mathematical Subject.

The annual value of the Studentship is about 100s.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION, 1910-11.

The WINTER SESSION COMMENCES ON THURSDAY, October 13, 1910. The PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will COMMENCE ON SEPTEMBER 9.

The Degrees in Medicine granted by the University are:—Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). They are conferred only after Examination, and only on Students of the University. A Diploma in Public Health is conferred after Examination on Graduates in Medicine of any University in the United Kingdom. The total cost for the whole curriculum, including Hospital Fees and Fees for the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., is usually about 180s. Bursaries, Scholarships, Fellowships, and Prizes, to the number of fifty, and of the aggregate annual value of 1,100s., are open to competition in this Faculty.

A Prospectus of the Classes, Fees, &c., may be had on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

The University also grants the following Degrees:—In Arts: Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts. In Science: Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Science (Pure Science and in Agriculture). In Divinity: Doctor of Divinity (Honorary) and Bachelor of Divinity. In Law: Doctor of Laws (Honorary), Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), and Bachelor of Law (B.L.). Particulars may be had on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

WEYBRIDGE LADIES' SCHOOL, SURREY.

Conducted by Miss E. DAWES, M.A. D.Litt.(London).

The comforts of a refined home. Thorough education on the principle of a sound mind in a sound body. No cramming, but preparation for Examinations if desired. French and German a speciality. Large grounds. High and healthy position.

WINTERS DORF,

BIRKDALE, LANCASHIRE.

(Removed from Berlin 1897.)

Principals—The Misses SIMON,

Miss A. L. JANAU, B.Sc. Honours (London).

Miss ETHELWYN M. AMERY, B.A. (London).

The Annual Review and Prospectus may be obtained by applying to THE PRINCIPALS.

CHRISTMAS TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 16.

SEAFOOD LADIES' COLLEGE, SUSSEX.

(On the Board of Education's List of Efficient Secondary Schools after full inspection.) Large Staff, of whom Three are Graduates. Specially built Modern School Premises. Good Playing Field.—Head Mistress, Miss COMFORT.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.—

Training for Home or Colonial. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet. Science, Smith's Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors

Grades). Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of Successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent (free of charge) on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, SMITH, POWELL & SMITH, School Agents (established 1833), 34, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFOOD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress, St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTOR in England or Abroad are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING & CO., who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments. Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Seckville Street, London, W.

STAMMERERS and all interested in the subject

should read a book by one who cured himself after suffering 40 years, STAMMERING, ITS TREATMENT, AND REMEDIES OF A STAMMERER, post free.—B. BEASLEY, Dept. C, Tarragower, Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.

Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

The University will shortly appoint to the following offices:—

The HENRY OVERTON WILLS CHAIR of GREEK 600s. a year.

The HENRY OVERTON WILLS CHAIR of PHYSICS 600s. a year.

The WINTERSTOKE CHAIR of ENGLISH 500s. a year.

A LECTURESHIP in ZOOLOGY, being the Headship of the Department 250s. a year.

Particulars as to the above may be obtained from the Registrar. Applications and testimonials should be received by the Registrar by SEPTEMBER 10 at latest.

JAMES RAFTER, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

A JUNIOR ASSISTANT is REQUIRED in the LIBRARY. Salary beginning at 52s. a year. Some knowledge of French and German desirable. Applications, in own handwriting, stating age, and accompanied by not more than three testimonials, should be sent before SEPTEMBER 1 to THE LIBRARIAN, University College, London, W.C.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ERITH HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.
ERITH COUNTY SCHOOL.

WANTED, to begin duties on SEPTEMBER 13, an experienced ASSISTANT MASTER, to teach Physics, Mathematics, and Drill. Must be a Graduate in Science of some British University. Preference will be given to one who has had experience with a Cadet Corps or in similar work. Initial salary 1300-1400, according to qualifications and experience, with increments in accordance with the Committee's scale. Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. A. T. FLUX, Education Officer, Ficarby, Belvedere, Kent. Applications must be forwarded, not later than AUGUST 27, to Mr. A. BELL, Balfron Station, Stirlingshire. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., August 9, 1910.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS SCHOOL OF ART.

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT ART MASTER, who must be specially qualified to teach Metal Work, Wood-Carving, Clay Modelling and Design, in addition to the usual elementary Art subjects. Initial salary 1200-1300, according to qualifications and experience. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from Mr. H. W. COOK, B.Sc., Director for Further Education, Technical Institute, Tunbridge Wells, to whom applications should be sent not later than AUGUST 22. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., August 6, 1910.

Situations Wanted.

CAMBRIDGE MAN, age 27, wishes POST with PUBLISHER, or similar employment. Knowledge of French, German, and Spanish Literature. Speaks and writes Spanish. Travelled. Some experience of business.—S. T., care of Street's, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

POST WANTED as PRIVATE SECRETARY (not in London). Shorthand (Cert.), Type-Writing, Accounts, &c. Experienced.—Miss H. B., Box 1717, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

BARRISTER, retired Army Officer and Author, desires POST as SECRETARY, part or whole time.—Box 1718, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ADVERTISER recommends for any position of trust (Manager, Matron, Secretary, or Superintendent) a WIDOW LADY, capable, energetic, trustworthy, ten years' training in a Government Department, tall, active, and appearance, and in prime of life.—Box 1688, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

TO LITERARY ASPIRANTS. — Qualified Author revises for the Press the MSS. of beginners. Type-writing if required.—ADVERTISER, 44, Kenwyn Road, Clapham, S.W.

THE SECRETARIAL BUREAU, 52A, Conduit Street, Bond Street, London, W. Founded 1840. Telephone: 4255. Gerrard. MISS PETHERBRIDGE (Nat. Sci. Tripos). Employed by the India Office as Indexer of the East India Company's Records, the new edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, Dutch and Portuguese Translator. The Drapers' Company's Records Catalogued and Arranged. The Library of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P. Catalogued and Arranged. The Catalogue of the Treasury Library Revised. Indexer of the Records of the County Borough of Cardiff, &c. the Blue Books of seven Royal Commissions, and of five Committees. The Minutes of the Education Committee of the Somerset County Council. Seven International Congresses reported verbatim in English, French, German, and Italian. MISS PETHERBRIDGE trains from Three to Six Pupils every year for Private Secretarial and Special Indexing Work. THE TECHNIQUE OF INDEXING, 2s. 6d. post free.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent testimonials.—A. B., Box 1062, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

BRIGHTON.—TO LET, Furnished, a HOUSE containing Six Bedrooms, Dining-room, Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, Kitchen, and Scullery. Moderate terms.—35, York Road, Hove, Brighton.

Type-Writers, &c.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated Women (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; Modern Languages). Research, Revision, Translation, Shorthand.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 5, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. (formerly 10, Duke Street). Telephone: 2305 City.

TYPE-WRITING.—AUTHORS' MSS. at 6d. per 1,000 words. Good work; revision if necessary; accurate punctuation and orthography. First-class references.—KINSHOTT, 23, Castle Street, Cardiff.

AUTHORS' MSS. NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 9d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymberley Road, Harrow.

MSS. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words. Carbon Copies, 3d. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local. Tel.: 1272 Richmond P.O.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, New Gardens S.W.

Catalogues.

CATALOGUE, No. 53.—Drawings by Turner, Prout, Palmer, &c.—Engravings after Turner, Hogarth, Girtin, Constable—Etchings by Palmer and Whistler—Japanese Colour-Prints—Illustrated Books—Works by John Ruskin. Post free, Sixpence.—WM. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

NEW BOOK CATALOGUE.

WILLIAM GLAISHER, LTD.,
255, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON
(and 14, GEORGE STREET, CROYDON).

Have just issued a
NEW CATALOGUE OF PUBLISHERS' REMAINERS,

Being No. 372, AUGUST, 1910. Post free on application. Contains many excellent bargains. All the Books on view both in London and Croydon.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS, including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Alington; Books illustrated by G. and E. Cruikshank, Pils Rowlandson, Leech, &c. The largest and choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. CATALOGUES issued and sent post free on application. Books Bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

MESSRS. H. GREVEL & CO., Publishers and Importers of Foreign Books, Library Agents, 33, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. receive DAILY PARCELS FROM THE CONTINENT, and recommend themselves for the supply of Foreign and American Books and Periodicals. FOREIGN SECOND HAND CATALOGUES sent on application. Please state subject interested in.

COUNTY ENGRAVINGS AND OLD MAPS.—CATALOGUE post free.—A. RUSSELL SMITH, 28, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.—Established 1879. The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing Arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 34, Paternoster Row.

Printers.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Printer of the Athenæum, Notes and Queries, &c., is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Sales by Auction.

STEVENS' AUCTION ROOMS.
Established 1790.

TUESDAY NEXT, August 16, at half-past 12 o'clock. A COLLECTION OF CHINESE and JAPANESE PORCELAIN, Metal Work, Silk and Satin Embroideries, the Property of a GENTLEMAN leaving England—Carved Ivories—Japanese Screens—Miniatures—Oil Paintings—Burmese and other Native Curios.

Mr. J. C. STEVENS will sell the above by AUCTION, at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.
On view Monday prior 10 to 4, and morning of Sale. Catalogues on application.

Magazines, &c.

THE BUILDER (founded 1842), 4, Catherine Street, London, W.C., AUGUST 13, contains:—

MEMORIALS TO EDWARD VII.

SMOXY CHIMNEYS.

ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.—VII.

ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION IN YORKSHIRE.

BROOMFIELD HOUSE, NEW SOUTHGATE.

INTELLIGENT FIREFIGHTING.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION:—

TOTTENHAM PUBLIC BATHS.

PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE.

THE CHAIN SYSTEM OF CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT.

AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF:—

THE UPPER AND LOWER CHURCHES OF ST. FRANCIS AT ASSISI.

THE CANON GREENE MEMORIAL CHURCH, CLAPHAM COMMON, &c.

At Office as above (4d., by post 4½d.), and of all Newsagents.

MAJOR ADAM'S NEW BOOK JUST OUT.

RUS DIVINUM: AND OTHER POEMS.

By MAJOR W. A. ADAM, M.P.

2s. 6d. net.

JOHN OUSELEY, LTD.,

Fleet Lane, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

WORKS BY WILLIAM THYNNE LYNN.

TWELFTH EDITION NOW READY.

Price Two Shillings net.

CELESTIAL MOTIONS:

A Handy Book of Astronomy.

With 5 Plates.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Member of the British Astronomical Association; formerly of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; Author of 'Remarkable Comets,' 'Remarkable Eclipses,' 'Astronomy for the Young,' &c.

"Well known as one of our best introductions to astronomy."—*Guardian*.

TENTH EDITION.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence net.

REMARKABLE ECLIPSES:

A Sketch of the most interesting Circumstances connected with the Observation of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, both in Ancient and Modern Times.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

"The booklet deserves to continue in popularity. It presents a mass of information in small compass."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

FOURTEENTH EDITION.

Cloth, price Sixpence net.

REMARKABLE COMETS:

A Brief Survey of the most interesting Facts in the History of Cometary Astronomy.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

NOW READY.

Price One Shilling and Sixpence net.

STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT,

EXPOSITORY AND PRACTICAL.

Comprising

BRIEF NOTES ON THE PARABLES AND MIRACLES OF OUR LORD.

NEW TESTAMENT CHRONOLOGY.

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF PLACES NAMED.

APPENDIX ON SOME EUROPEAN TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE.

With 5 Maps.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London;

Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

"Sunday-school teachers and others will readily find a considerable amount of help in this handy and carefully written little book."

Guardian, June 2, 1909.

NOW READY. With Illustrations.

Price One Shilling net.

EMINENT SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS.

A Series of Biographical Studies in the Old and New Testaments.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London;

Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

Author of 'Bible Chronology,' 'New Testament Studies,' &c.

London:

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED,

15, Paternoster Row, E.C.

"The *Athenæum* and *Notes and Queries*—what pleasant thoughts do not these names conjure up in the mind of every literary man! The venerable mother first saw the light more than fourscore years ago, and her daughter, 'N. & Q.' as it is fondly called, is herself a staid matron of sixty or thereabouts; and the publisher who guards the interest of them both has now appeared for the second time as the author of a delightful volume of reminiscences arranged under the modest title of **NOTES BY THE WAY**, and published at 10s. 6d. by Mr. Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace, London. In his previous work Mr. Francis told the inspiring story of the leading critical and literary organ; and in the book before us, the profits of which will be devoted to **The Readers' Pension Fund**.....Mr. Francis tells in his pleasant and easy style the story of 'N. & Q.'.....*Notes and Queries* is unique among English papers. From the first issue in 1849 it was a success; it has had imitators, but never a rival.....So successful has the paper been, so successfully conducted, and so admirably supported by the best men of the day in every department, that as an *olla podrida* it is now simply invaluable, and nobody writing on any subject under the sun does well to start without having first thoroughly searched the indices and files of *Notes and Queries*. On this point the writer can speak with some experience, for the preparation for 'Bye-gones' of a digest of the Welsh references has revealed a vast mass of interesting and important matter relating to the Principality; and it will be his privilege, if spared to see the end of a pleasant task, to have run the eye through every column of one of the most delightful and informing journals in the English-speaking world.

"The best proof, perhaps, of the success of 'N. & Q.' is that it has preserved throughout its long existence a remarkable homogeneity. The latest issue is quite like the first of the Series, and it may be that when the New Zealander looks down on the ruins of St. Paul's he may still be able to purchase his copy of 'N. & Q.' unchangeable and unchanged."—A. M. in the *Western Mail*.

"The volumes of *Notes and Queries* are an island of knowledge, piled up by ten thousand laborious coral insects of learning, adding each his grain to the growing heap, though some devotees have added metaphorical tons. Almost every writer upon time and men past in England must consult *Notes and Queries*. In John Collins Francis's 'Notes by the Way'.....one is keenly impressed by the happy comradeship that existed among 'N. & Q.' collaborators.....The book is in many ways a manifestation of English character, which essentially is the best character in the world. There are heads more acute, there are hearts more impulsive than the Englishman's; yet the right English heart is so warm, the right English head is so sound, that the combination is generally incomparable, and this is an Australian's opinion, not an Englishman's."—Mr. A. G. STEPHENS in the *Sydney Evening Post*.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE'S LIST

THE LAND OF THE HITTITES

By JOHN GARSTANG, D.Sc. B.Litt. M.A.

Illustrated. 12s. 6d. net.

"We take leave of this volume with a sincere recommendation of it to all interested in the ancient records of Western Asia."—*Times*.
 "We know now that this long forgotten city (Boghaz Keui) was for two centuries the capital of a powerful kingdom which, with its allies and confederates, was a dominant force in Western Asia, treating on equal terms with the rulers of Babylonia and the Pharaohs."—*Christian World*.

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTHERN ANIMALS

By ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

With 68 Maps and 560 Drawings by the Author. 2 vols. 3l. 13s. 6d. net.

"A work which will long remain the standard authority on the sixty species of animals dealt with."—*Times*.

CELT AND SAXON

By GEORGE MEREDITH.

An unfinished novel, never before published in book form
 300 pages. Crown 8vo, 6s.

A NEW NOVEL BY W. E. NORRIS

NOT GUILTY

[Now ready.]

THE LAIRD OF CRAIG ATHOL

By FRANKFORT MOORE. 6s.

ON ANYTHING

By H. BELLOC.

A New Volume of Essays. Fcap. 8vo, 5s.

Uniform with the same Author's 'On Everything' and 'On Nothing.'

POETRY

HAMEWITH. By CHARLES MURRAY. With an Introduction by ANDREW LANG. Illustrated. 5s. net. [Second Edition.]

POEMS WRITTEN IN EARLY YOUTH. Including Poems, 1851, and Poems omitted from the later editions of 'Modern Life,' and scattered Poems. By GEORGE MEREDITH. 6s.

LAST POEMS. Those hitherto unpublished in book form. By GEORGE MEREDITH. 4s. 6d. net.

PRINCESS HELENE VON RACOWITZA. An Autobiography. 12s. 6d. net. [Second Edition.]

DEAD LETTERS. By MAURICE BARING. 4s. 6d. net. [Second Edition.]

GEORGE MEEK, BATHCHAIRMAN. By HIMSELF. With an Introduction by H. G. WELLS. 6s. [Second Edition.]

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE AND SCIENCE. Considerations on the Introduction of an International Language into Science by various authorities. Translated by F. G. DONNAN, Professor at the University of Liverpool. 2s. net.

THE POTTER'S CRAFT. A Practical Guide for the Studio and Workshop. By CHARLES F. BINNS. 6s. net.

THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN (1867-1909). By G. E. UYEHARA, B.A. (Washington), D.Sc. (London). 8s. 6d. net.

THE CLASSICAL MORALISTS. Selections from the Great Authors in the History of Ethics from Socrates to Martineau. Compiled by BENJAMIN RAND, Ph.D., Editor of 'Modern Classical Philosophers.' 10s. 6d. net.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND RELIGION, 1800-1900. By EDWARD MORTIMER CHAPMAN. 8s. 6d. net.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PRAGMATISM. By H. HEATH BAWDEN. 6s. net.

THE SOUL OF SPAIN. By HAVELOCK ELLIS. 7s. 6d. net.

TRAVELS IN SPAIN. By PHILIP S. MARDEN. 10s. 6d. net.

HISTORICAL ROMAN COINS. From the Earliest Times to the Reign of Augustus. 10s. 6d. net.

SAYINGS OF MUHAMMED. Edited by A. L. SUNRAWARDY, M.A. Cheap Edition. 1s. net.

10 ORANGE STREET LEICESTER SQUARE LONDON W.C.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW EDITION OF VOLUME V.,
COMPLETING THE WORK.

GROVE'S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

New and Revised
Edition. Edited by J. A. FULLER MAITLAND, M.A.
In 5 vols. Svo. Vol. V., T-Z, and Appendix, 21s. net.

*. Previously published. Vols. I-IV. 21s. net each.

Prospectus post free on application.

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

By Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I. Being a
Second Edition of 'The Protected Princes of India.'
Svo, 10s. net.

Times.—"Sir William Lee-Warner's book fills a place in
the literature of modern India which no other writer has
aspired to enter.... His book incidentally carries the reader
through many stirring periods of the history of the British
in India."

GREEK ATHLETIC SPORTS AND FESTIVALS.

By E. NORMAN GARDINER,
M.A. Illustrated. Extra crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

[Handbook of Archaeology and Antiquities.

Athenæum.—"We hail this excellent book as one of the
best English contributions to classical scholarship we have
read for some time.... the book is the most complete on
its subject now available."

TOTEMISM AND EXOGAMY: a Treatise on Certain Early Forms of Superstition and Society.

By J. G.
FRAZER, D.C.L. LL.D. Litt.D. With Maps. 4 vols.
Svo, 50s. net.

THE BAMPTON LECTURES, 1909.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD IN IDEA AND IN HISTORY.

Bampton
Lectures, 1909. By WALTER HOBHOUSE, M.A.,
Honorary Canon and Chancellor of Birmingham
Cathedral. Svo, 10s. net.

ABSENTE REO.

By the Author of 'Pro
Christo et Ecclesia.' Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

Times.—"These persuasive and well-written pages.
Morning Post.—"This gracefully written, courteous,
accomplished book is a very characteristically product of the
age... contains many suggestive thoughts and interesting
aphorisms."

NEW 6s. NOVELS.

A GENTLEMAN OF VIRGINIA.

By PERCY JAMES BREBNER, Author of 'A Royal
Ward,' &c.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

By ROBERT
HERRICK, Author of 'Together,' &c.

NEW AND CHEAPER IMPRESSION.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY.

By SIMON
NEWCOMB, LL.D. With 116 Engravings and 5 Maps
of the Stars. Extra crown 8vo, 5s. 6d. net.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.

By Prof. CHARLES A. BEARD.
Extra crown 8vo, 9s. net.

NO. 1 OF THE NEW SERIES.

THE JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Edited by CYRUS ADLER and S. SCHECHTER.

Vol. I. No. 1. JULY. 3s. net.

Contents:—SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF
BIBLICAL PHILOLOGY. By Prof. Max L. Margolis.—
TWO MEMORIAL LISTS FROM THE GENIZAH. By
Dr. Julius H. Greenstone.—STUDIES IN GAONIC
HISTORY AND LITERATURE. By Prof. Alexander
Marx.—POETIC FRAGMENTS FROM THE GENIZAH.
By Dr. Israel Davidson.—A PAPAL BRIEF OF PIUS IV.
By Max Radin.—CRITICAL NOTICES.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

SIDGWICK & JACKSON'S Publications.

TWO FASCINATING BOOKS. STEAM-SHIPS AND THEIR STORY.

By R. A. FLETCHER.

With a Coloured Frontispiece by CHAS.
DIXON, R.I., and 150 Illustrations.

Extra royal 8vo, over 400 pages, Designed Cover,
cloth gilt, 18s. net.

"Mr. Fletcher has compiled a very comprehen-
sive and valuable chronicle, in which the Alpha
and Omega of steam transport on the ocean are set
down."—*Western Daily Press*.

"A masterpiece of careful research."

Daily Mail.

Uniform with

Mr. E. Keble Chatterton's Classic of the Sea.

SAILING SHIPS AND THEIR STORY.

With a Coloured Frontispiece by CHAS. DIXON, R.I.,
and 130 Illustrations. Extra royal 8vo, 38s. 6d. net.

"Interesting and instructive....both timely and wel-
come."—*Times*.

Prospectuses of both volumes on application.

DOWN CHANNEL IN THE "YIVETTE."

By E. KEBLE CHATTERTON. With a Frontispiece
in Colour and 50 Line Drawings by NORMAN S.
CARR. Square 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

"If as you read the printed page vanishes, and in its
place pictures pass like a panorama before your mental
vision, then you may be sure that the work is good."

Daily Mail.

FICTION.

PROMISE.

By E. SIDGWICK. (Second
Thousand in the press.) Crown 8vo, 6s.

"One of the most remarkable novels of recent years."
Westminster Gazette.

PEACE ALLEY.

By DIANA MEYRICK.
Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Here is the chronicle of a village written in the spirit
and with much of the humorous satire of 'Cranford.'"

Daily Mail.

THE LEADING NOTE.

By ROSALIND
MURRAY. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

"It is written with simplicity and distinction unusual
in a young writer."—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE GREEN CLOAK.

By YORKE DAVIS.
Crown 8vo, 6s.

A thrilling detective story for holiday reading.

LETTERS OF JAMES BOSWELL

TO THE REV. W. J. TEMPLE. With an Intro-
duction by THOMAS SECCOMBE, and 3 Portraits.
Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

NOW READY.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF THOMAS

NASHE. Edited by R. B. MCKERROW. With
Facsimiles. 5 vols. demy 8vo, 24. 10s. net.

THREE PLAYS.

By GRANVILLE BARKER.
Third Impression. Crown 8vo, 5s. net. Single Plays,
cloth, 2s. net; wrappers, 1s. 6d. net.

THE TRAGEDY OF POMPEY THE

GREAT. By JOHN MASEFIELD. A Play in
Three Acts. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

MODERN JOURNALISM: a Guide to

Beginners. By A. London Editor. With an Intro-
duction by GEO. R. SIMS. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

"Look where we will there is good reading to be found."
Spectator.

3, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.

MESSRS.

HERBERT & DANIEL'S NEW BOOKS

A MODERN OUTLOOK

Studies of English and American
Tendencies

By J. A. HOBSON

1 vol. crown 8vo, 5s. net

CONTENTS

LIFE AND LETTERS

The Lost Art of Conversation—Co-Partnership
in Nature—The Population Question among Books
—The Compensations of Stupidity—A Go-as-you-
please Philosophy—A Plea for Controversy—A
Puritan Document—The Grip of the Specialist—
The Confession of Mr. Wells—To the Memory of
Thomas Paine—The Case of Samuel Butler.

THE WOMAN OF THE FUTURE

The Woman of the Future—The Sex War—The
Alarm of Motherhood—The Business of Marriage.

AMERICAN TRAITS

The Genius of Lincoln—The Autocrat—A Critic
of America—The American Woman—The Spirit of
American Humour—Is America Heading for
Aristocracy?—The Romance of America—The
Boom-Child.

THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE

The Church for the People—An Anglican
Bishop—The Faith or Free Thought—The Churches
and the Social Soul.

OF POLITICS

The Sovereignty of Society—The Wild Man—
Agitation—The Game of Efficiency—The Poli-
tician's Soul—Our Lost Romance—The Two Eng-
lands—The Sacred Rage of the People.

THE LAND OF THE YELLOW SPRING

And Other Japanese Stories

By F. HADLAND DAVIS

With Coloured End-Papers and Frontispiece.

1 vol. crown 8vo, 5s. net

"Stories which are all poems in prose.... beauti-
fully conceived and carefully executed..... Lafcadio
Hearn would have welcomed these ardent studies
of exotic romance."—*Morning Post*.

The Best Reviewed Book of the Year

THE LIFE OF CARDINAL VAUGHAN

By J. G. SNEAD-COX

With 8 Photogravure Portraits

2 vols. demy 8vo, 21s. net

"A piece of genuine and permanent literature,
warm-hearted and communicative."

Daily Telegraph.

"From a literary point of view, the best bio-
graphy we have read for years."—*British Weekly*.

HERBERT & DANIEL, 21, Maddox Street, W.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTIMATE SOCIETY LETTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY	173
LEAVES FROM A GARDEN	174
CELT AND SAXON	176
THE RECTOR'S BOOK, CLAYWORTH	176
NEW NOVELS (Alise of Astra; Early-Victorian; The Red Herring; The Romantic Road; The Pilgrimage of a Fool; The Law of the Bolo; Vocation)	178-179
TRAVEL (Quiet Days in Spain; Glimpses of East Africa; Labrador)	179
AFRICAN AND MELANESIAN LANGUAGES	180
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The Avon and Shakespeare's Country; Poets on the Isis; MSS. at Corpus Christi College; The Library; History of French Literature)	181-182
HEINRICH ZIMMER	182
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	182
LITERARY GOSSIP	183
SCIENCE—WORKS ON ASTRONOMY (Astronomy, a Handy Manual; Chats on Astronomy; The Amateur Astronomer; Problems in Time and Space); OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The Face of the Earth; The Reigate Sheet of the One-Inch Ordnance Survey; The Laws of Heredity; Life of William Macgillivray; A Monograph of the Petrels; Physical Chemistry; A Treatise on the Geometry of Surfaces); GOSSIP	184-186
FINE ARTS—THE PAINTERS OF VICENZA; OUR HOMES AND HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OF THEM; ENGLISH EPISCOPAL PALACES; BRITISH COSTUME DURING NINETEEN CENTURIES; THE PRACTICE OF OIL PAINTING; THE THEORY OF PERSPECTIVE; A CERTAIN PHASE OF LITHOGRAPHY; OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ART-LECTURES; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS	187-190
MUSIC—THE ARTIST AT THE PIANO; SCARLATTI'S ORGAN AND HARPSICORD MUSIC; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	190-191
DRAMA—THE SPANISH STAGE IN THE TIME OF LOPE DE VEGA; GOSSIP	191-192
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	192

LITERATURE

Intimate Society Letters of the Eighteenth Century. Edited by the Duke of Argyll. 2 vols. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

In the closing sentence of his brief but pleasantly written Preface the Duke of Argyll states that all the letters which he has edited were written in the eighteenth century, "or by persons born before its end." But the first two words of his title are not equally defensible since the book consists to a large extent of business correspondence. This, of course, is not necessarily without interest or importance; and to prevent disappointment, it may be said at once that there is a not inconsiderable residuum of a decidedly entertaining nature.

The first volume will be found the more disappointing by those who have been attracted by the title of the work. After some graceful verses (presumably from the pen of the editor) headed 'The Eighteenth Century,' we come upon some letters from the collection of the Duke of Leeds, written by the second Duke of Argyll (Jeanie Deans's patron) and others concerned in the government of Scotland in the years preceding the Union. They illustrate the difficulties attending the negotiation of that measure, especially those arising from the conduct of the self-styled "New Party" in the Scottish Parliament. Argyll, the English Government's representative in Scotland, warns Godolphin against Lord Annandale, the Scottish Secretary of

State. This official, writes the High Commissioner, "has no other aim but to promote the miscarrying of her Majesty's affairs"; and he is described in another letter as "in mortal enmity with us all, particularly the Chancellor, the Duke of Queensberry, the Earl of Lowdon, the Register, and myself." Argyll informs the Lord Treasurer in August, 1705, that "most part of people here are stark mad, and do not themselves know what they would be at." The opponents of the Union relied much on obstruction, "which they call privilege of Parliament." After Annandale's removal, however, the adjournment of the Estates took place "with all the decency imaginable, which has been very unusual of late." But the parliamentary proceedings of the following session were interfered with by an anti-Union mob, which necessitated the introduction of troops.

The letters relating to the Jacobite risings contain nothing noteworthy; but the Holyrood Abbey accounts of the Dukes of Argyll (in 1759 and 1781-2 respectively) may repay inspection, and some correspondence relating to "Wreck Wine" (1800) is curious. No new light seems to be thrown upon the celebrated Douglas Cause by the letters here printed of Andrew Stuart, the redoubtable "agent" of the Hamilton party, unless it be that much "Pine apple rum" and Havannah snuff was distributed for the furtherance of the cause. Other letters written by this able lawyer relate chiefly to the electoral affairs of the Hamilton family.

Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton and Argyll (*née* Gunning), the wife of two dukes and the mother of four, is the central figure of the first volume. One of her letters to Lady Gower (unsigned, but dated May 29th, 1769) contains piquant matrimonial gossip:—

"I never doubted of the Duke of Grafton's being in love, nor of Miss Bottyt [?]. Lord Bolingbroke is tired, I suppose, of talking so much and so long to no purpose. I do not understand it. When he gives it quite up, Miss Pelham will run quite mad; I am really sorry for her. I can never believe Lord Huntington [*sic*] will marry. He holds women in such a contemptable [*sic*] light that to be sure he never will, never, trust one of us with his honour. If he gives it at last to a girl of sixteen, perhaps she will confirm him in his opinion of her sex. He puts me in mind of Lord Eglinton, who [*sic*] I have seen here [Glasgow] twice since I came: just the same as ever, whistling for want of thought; though he makes his people here think it is his great attention to his affairs that makes him appear absent."

The Duchess cautions her correspondent against letting her husband see another of these effusions, but desires her compliments.

Mrs. Burgoyne's letters to the Duchess are the most entertaining in the first part of the Duke's collection, though she protests her hatred of letter-writing, and declares that she "dare not put in black and white many things I could say." She relates a highway robbery in Kensington Gore in the summer of 1773.

Mrs. L. was stopped there by two men between one and two in the morning on her return from Lady Hertford's:—

"One of them stood by the footman, and the other, after having drawn his pistol out to the coachman to stop, put it up again, and then asked Mrs. L. for her purse, which she gave them (the one she has had so long ready for them). He then asked for her watch, which she likewise gave; then for her pocket-book, which she took out and gave, and he held it in his hand feeling what was in it, and asked her if there were any bank bills. She answered No. What then is there in it? said he. Bills with receipts to them and Mem^{ms} (but she was too much frightened to ask him to return it her). Well, says he, I will leave this at the Turnpike for you to-morrow morning, and off they went."

Sad to say, this resourceful lady did not recover her pocket-book, after all.

The same correspondent describes to her friend the Duchess the "shocking Situation" of Miss P., a lady gambler with inadequate capital, and details for her benefit various piquant morsels of aristocratic scandal, for which we refer the reader to her letter of October 7th, 1773. She prefaces these with the words:

"It is difficult to come at any news that may be depended upon, and I hate to write a parcel of Lies. After hearing various Stories I believe the following may be depended on."

Augusta, Duchess of Brunswick, mother of the unfortunate Queen Caroline and Byron's "fated chieftain," doubtless deserved the affection of her many friends, but her composition borders upon the illiterate. She naively informs her "dear Dutchess" that the Duke of York's "amours at Hanover are finished," and dilates in a strain of pathetic simplicity upon the relations between her husband and his children.

Lady Derby's letters to her mother are largely concerned with "Poll Cook" (*sic*) (Lady Mary Coke, daughter of the second Duke of Argyll, who had an unreasonable distrust of her connexion by marriage. Lady Derby (separated, but not divorced) was spending these years (1780-82) on the Continent. To Lady Gower she describes the romantic Gustavus III. of Sweden (whom she met at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1780) as "short and rather mean" in figure. To her she also communicates her great gratification at the reception she had met with at the Court of Vienna (she was excluded from Court at home at the time), and expresses to her mother a little later the opinion that she was "well out of England, as I neither wish to game or to flirt with great or small."

Lady Dalkeith, writing to Lady Susan Stewart in the early autumn of 1760, avers that "London is so empty even Scandal sleeps," but a month later expresses her willingness to communicate "any very glaring piece," if she should hear it, and does something to redeem the promise subsequently. "Poll Coke"

(the writer's sister) reappears in the correspondence as "Lady Mary."

Two letters of Lady Wentworth in vol. i. (pp. 310-11) are obviously misdated. The reference to George III.'s recovery shows that the date should be 1789, not 1780. A sentence in one of Lady Derby's (p. 285) about children being "allowed to go to ice mine" seems to support the writer's doubts of her own legibility.

We have left ourselves little space to deal with the second volume, which is undoubtedly the more interesting. The correspondence of Dr. John Moore (father of Sir John) and his pupil with the Duchess of Hamilton and Argyll, the latter's mother (who procured the hero of Corunna his first commission), gives a very charming picture—in strong contrast to the usual state of things at the time—of the relations between a travelling tutor and his aristocratic charge. Moore had medically attended the youth's elder brother, the 7th Duke of Hamilton, who died young, and who is the writer of the first six letters in the volume. The spelling of the author of 'Zeluco' is most erratic (e.g., "conscience," "ameable"), but his good sense, candour, and amiability are above praise, and they are salted with an occasional grain of genial satire. He had no easy task in keeping down the extravagance, and stirring up the indolence, of a young man who was unaccustomed to control, and had an allowance of more than 1,000*l.* a year for his personal pleasures. Horses and fine raiment seem to have been young Hamilton's chief weaknesses. Though he was "prodigiously enamoured of a new Cabriolet" at Geneva, Moore successfully dissuades him from the purchase; but a year later, when the youth was "going on in the finest Train imaginable," all is in danger of being destroyed "by a Guilded Cabriolle, horses, and an equipage by much too Glittering." As to what the tutor calls his pupil's "ward-rigger," here is a little list drawn up for the Duchess:—

"At Calais—a Plush Frock.

"Paris—a laced half-mourning Suit, a Green Frock, and two buff-coloured Sattin Waistcoats, etc.

"Lyons—two Rich Waistcoats, etc.

"Geneva—a Red Frock, White Dress Coat, Light blue Ratine Suit, a Hunting Suit, a Big Coat, a Night Gown, Besides Silk Waistcoat, etc.

"And Still he stands in need of Winter Cloths."

Moore thought "a plain Crimson Velvet Suit" would be adequate for the last, and had endeavoured to convince the young man that "the Duke of Hamilton needs not draw attention of sick [*sic*] importance from that Quarter" (i.e. dress). His method in this, as in other matters, was to work on his charge's vanity. The duke himself admitted that his tutor "hates lecturing as much as I hate to be lectured," and voluntarily testified that "though he labours obstinately against some of my favourite amusements, yet

he has inspired me with no disinclination towards him, but greatly on the contrary." One of the most attractive scenes is that of the doctor and his charge bathing in Lake Leman, with the whole lake to themselves.

The young Duke was very susceptible, and the worthy doctor writes some highly diverting passages on this subject. Here is what he says after detailing "the third Passion" the youth had had since crossing the sea:—

"They generally affect his appetite, and I can make a pretty good guess of the highth of his Love by the Victuals he refuses to eat. A Slight touch of Love puts him immediately from Legumes and all kinds of jardinage. If it arises a degree higher he turns up his nose at Fricasses and Ragouts. Another degree and he will Rather go to bed supperless as taste plain Roasted Veal or Poulets of any sort. This is the utmost length his passion has ever come hitherto, for when he was at the worst with M^{lle} Marchenville, tho' she put him entirely from Greens, Ragouts, and Veal, yet she made no impression on his Roast Beef or Mutton appetite."

Moore intended to make a thermometer with four degrees—(1) Greens, (2) Fricassees and Ragouts, (3) Roast Veal and Fowls, (4) Plain Roast Mutton or Beef—of the Duke's passions. He concludes sagaciously: "And if ever the Mercury mounts so high as the last I shall think the Case alarming and inform your Grace." It should be added that, as the doctor acknowledges, his efforts were well supported from home, an appeal to the young man's affection for his mother being an unfailing resource when his tutor's tact and good humour had met with a temporary check.

Next in interest to the Moore letters are perhaps those of Madame de Staël to her platonic admirer (in the editor's phrase) Lord John Campbell, said to have been the Nelvil of her 'Corinne.' So impassioned is one of the lady's letters to him after his escape in women's clothes at Baden from Napoleon's clutches that she is constrained to apologize for it in two subsequent epistles on the score of nerves. Lord John's own side of the correspondence is not represented, though the Duke of Argyll has printed other letters of his, including some penned when he was a subaltern in the Helder expedition.

Amongst the miscellaneous contents of the volume are single letters of Rob Roy, George Washington, and Dr. Johnson, of no great interest, as well as an effusion of Mrs. Hemans and some verses by Scott and Tom Moore. Most of the Argyll letters in the volume are ultra-domestic; and those of the amiable M. de Saussure (son of the conqueror of Mont Blanc) were hardly worth printing. A sworn deposition, dated August 11th, 1813, regarding a "Merman" said to have been found on the coast of Tiree by Colin McNiven, Tacksman of Grianal, "about eighteen years ago," is highly curious. The body was buried in a sand-

bank, and the grave was opened for the purpose of the deposition.

The Duke informs us in connexion with 'A Scottish Election a Century Ago' that "Dunbartonshire" is the proper form of the place-name, adding that "the people who spell Dum- might as well call North Britain, M.B." But when, in his interesting foreword to the Staël letters, he says that Gibbon "wrote much of his book at Berne" (p. 562), he means Lausanne; and he should not make Saussure conclude a letter (p. 538) with the words "Valeas—et non amas."

Such editorial notes as those on Marshal Conway and Benjamin Constant are inadequate. Among several excellent illustrations we may single out views of Geneva in Madame de Staël's time and the Château of Coppet from an old print.

Leaves from a Garden. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THE transparent veil of anonymity to which the author of 'Leaves from a Life' still clings serves undoubtedly as a useful cloak for a frankness of self-revelation and of criticism which would perhaps be excessive if publicly connected with a personality. It may seem an ostrich-like device, but it is founded on recognized social conventions. We can say things and hear things more comfortably when there are no names mentioned, even though all the while the names are vividly in our minds. In her new volume "Mrs. Leaves" (if she will permit us thus to avoid the frequent repetition of the uncivil, if not "impossible she") is as candid and self-revealing as ever; but with a difference. Tragic her outlook upon life ever was, despite her keen sense of humour. A childhood from which affection seemed to be shut out was followed by marriage and children, and the starving of love in childhood made its later development difficult. That, at least, seems to be her own confession: we are not disposed to accept it as the view of the others concerned. The result was a somewhat jaundiced outlook on life, a settled discontent, and a habit of finding fault with "the general cussedness of things," and with relatives and neighbours in particular, which provided "Leaves" that were more entertaining to unrelated readers than they were probably to the persons implicated. The attitude towards life was tragic, and it led to the fierce bitterness of the disillusioned.

In the present book the bitterness is still there, but it is no longer fierce: it is the bitterness of tears. With that extraordinary absence of reticence which distinguishes her, the author takes us at once into the story of her great grief, the utter crushing of her life by the catastrophe of which the newspapers of the time necessarily made no secret. We can understand the mastering compulsion

which led her to put down all her agony and despair in words, but we confess we cannot enter into the frame of mind that could next proceed to print and publish them. Yet as a study of a great sorrow, bravely and wisely met, the book has profound attraction. Life had still to be lived, somehow, and the measures taken were so sane, and are described with such power of realizing essential details, that we can only admire. The one thing to do was to make a fresh start, to uproot all connexion with the unspeakable loss, to begin again in wholly new surroundings. Admirably is the transplanting told: the wise destruction of all those hoarded relics which bring recurring pangs of memory, and bequeath them to others; the sacrifice of furniture which was associated with what could never come again; the search—by the mediæval route of *Sortes*—for a new camping-ground; the luck of lighting on the right spot, not far from the "Island of Pain," so bitterly described in 'Fresh Leaves,' but not too near; also at precisely the right distance from the sea—"not near enough to weary one with its unceasing motion nor to deafen one with its roar on a stormy night, but sufficiently close to remind one that we are on an island, and that we are not shut away from the most glorious possession an English-born creature can call his own."

Of course it was the ideal village, for the purpose in view. We never fully believed in the cynicism of Mrs. Leaves: it is largely put on, and there is always a fund of idealism eager to find and see the best in what is good. The picture of the rectory—the only house where she chose to be friends—is endearing. Mrs. Leaves and her husband—who is the least obtrusive of men—had long ago "sized up" parsons, and entertained no respect for the tribe; but in this village, which is to be their last home but one, they found a rector after their own heart, a true old saint, as simple and devout as the Vicar of Wakefield, yet with surprisingly robust ideas as to the superior merits of beer compared with tea as a moral agency, and a firm conviction that the decay of agricultural life set in when the new-fangled organ in the church ousted the old village band, which was at once a source of generous emulation and musicianly pride, and an occasion of genial and convivial meetings. The rector's daughters and dogs and macaws fill large spaces in this book, and we do not grudge them one line: they are all delightful, and they seem actually to breathe in these pages. Without them Mrs. Leaves would have been hard put to it to settle in the new home. It was they who found that a "gathered" old spinster's furniture was to be sold, in quite a reserved private way, and thus it became possible to leave all the old haunted furniture behind in St. John's Wood, and start afresh with—not Maple's suites, but—lovely old Chippendale and treasured Sèvres, which nobody had noticed at old Miss Sampson's, and which was consequently acquired without the

costly rivalries of the London dealers. Miss Sampson also bequeathed a gardener, but he did not prove an equal success: he demanded beer, and objected to "being watched." The description of him will serve as well as any other to show the way in which the small things of village life are observed and described by our clear-eyed author:—

"The grass was yet breast-high. Selby returned at nine, albeit the sun rose about four hours before he did, and I had hoped to have heard the scythe before even the birds awoke [!]; but he only arrived full of argument, and apparently convinced of our ignorance as Londoners, to lay down the law about the garden, and to make his own terms. We let him talk, apparently if left a little longer the grass on the lawn would make excellent hay; he had knowledge of a place where he could buy plants to make us smart for the summer; it was market-day there to-morrow, best let him go and get as much as he could for, say, a 'st'-pun note.' Firmly and quietly we resisted his suggestions, and remarking we had no use for hay, albeit we should have for a lawn, we turned away and hoped he meant to set to work.... But no sound came from the scythe, and apparently the gardener was at the back-door endeavouring to find out what kind of folks we were, where we came from, and why on this earth we had taken Steeple and come to bury ourselves in Burstead. He might talk, our maids would not; but conversation from Selby is dear at four shillings a day, and once more Robert incited him to try and work. Miss Sampson, it appeared, had never, according to him, even given him a single order, or even suggested the time his day's work should take, and he had given her satisfaction for more years than he cared to remember. Give him time to know us, and for us to know him, and no doubt the result would be the same. At last the scythe was set to work, and going indoors I indited an advertisement for the local paper that I hoped might result in some one more satisfactory than Miss Sampson's gem.

"I had not stamped my letter before once more peace reigned. I gazed from the porch-room window; a loud-voiced syren [*sic*] in Burstead was proclaiming it was twelve o'clock. Hidden among the grass, his hat dimly visible above his large and rubicund countenance, sat Selby; one hand bearing an enormous chunk of bread and bacon, and the other a jar, out of which he drank long and deep. Another beerless day was not for him at any rate; perhaps the Rector's idea might be right, and the beer would give him powers of work that the absence thereof yesterday had deprived him of. Well, we should see! The syren blew once more at one; the hat had disappeared, but a huge heave in the grass showed the recumbent figure of Selby, sound asleep, and evidently without the smallest intention of making a move. We let him lie, and there he slept peacefully like an infant until the syren went at five, and reminded his inner consciousness that it was tea-time at any rate. When he awoke I watched him; he rose, yawned and stretched, looked at the sky, then at a huge turnip-shaped watch from which he never was parted at any hour of the day or night. The start he gave was very real, not feigned; he honestly thought the syren was the one o'clock blast, and he was overcome by the thought that it was not, and that I was on the spot and knew exactly what he had done. I did not say one word. I handed

him two shillings; he took it, and left in silence, and the next thing I heard was that he had gone to 'look for work,' and his wife and children were in the 'House.'"

The next gardener was apparently a lunatic, and had to be ejected by the arm of the law: he was less amusing than Selby, but more exciting, for he carried a gun. The postman was another delight to the observant new-comer—one of those leisurely country messengers who happily still survive postal reforms, full of news and information, ready to do errands, glad to chat over a cup of coffee, and occasionally provided with small postal orders and stamps: which was as well, for when Mrs. Leaves called at the village shop she found the old woman in charge disinclined to part with stamps, "neither could she manage change; she merely handed me the till and asked me to take what she would owe me! 'They florens and orf-crownds are just alike now-a-days,' and she'd rather leave it to me." Then there was the man who was righteously proud of being an invalid and never leaving his room. Village nobility consists largely in immobility, and it is as proud a boast in the villager that he has never been out of his bedroom for so many years, as it is for a county family to have been seated in the same county for so many centuries. Among the rare types that interested the author was an elderly hen that fell in love and died of a broken heart. We recall an even more tragic fowl in Mr. Wiston's 'Virginian,' but such examples of gal-linaceous devotion are far to seek. A German girl who came on a visit gave Mrs. Leaves intense enjoyment: nothing that we English did was "praktisch," and to be "praktisch" was the be-all and end-all of German life. "I do not despise or laugh at the Germans," is the comment; "I am far too much afraid of them. All the same their own word 'Kolossal!' is the only one that suits their calm imperturbability, their unanswerable assertion that they will inherit the earth, and that no one else will come within a mile of them."

We are glad that our author is still taking that keen, shrewd interest in her surroundings which made her earlier books sometimes so alarmingly realistic. She is more subdued now, and less severe on others: the only serious exception is her onslaught upon "Clarence," who we hope is a fictitious character (of no character), but whose supposed suicide, if "silence is our best friend" (p. 307) and the dreadful fact was to be concealed from his wife, should surely not have been published on the booksellers' housetops. In spite of the crushed feeling with which the book opens, it is not difficult to see that life has still its joys for Mrs. Leaves. There was the discovery of Marjorie, for one thing, and there is still that unfailing delight in the young of heart which keeps hearts young:—

"I adore boys, and I always shall. Boys from ten to thirty, nay to seventy, if only they keep their boys' hearts, how delightful

they are! We can all remain young if we choose....The youngest boy I know is about forty-seven, and becomes younger daily; while the oldest I ever met was *blase* at twelve, and in consequence our acquaintance was of the shortest....I honestly find life more and more interesting to watch every day I live."

Mrs. Leaves is a philosopher, but, in spite of that, she is quite right. We hope she will go on telling us, in her discursive but effective way, about the things she watches with so much insight and sympathy.

Celt and Saxon. By George Meredith.
(Constable & Co.)

MESSRS. CONSTABLE have done well in publishing this important fragment. It appears that the master kept it by him for many years, and close students will not fail to remark that more than once he has quarried from it material for his later novels. The reason why it remains a fragment is, we think, tolerably clear. Like other Celts, its author sacrificed everything, even his art, to an idea; and, unlike some, perceived in time what he had done.

Meredith's art is romantic in the best sense—the sense in which Shakespeare's plays are romantic, the sense of the word which finds its opposite in "Realistic" rather than in "Classical." There is no attempt at photographic realism in action, presentation, characterization, or dialogue; for the artist is aiming at a kind of truth that transcends verisimilitude. He is concerned with those emotions and states of mind which are the most important things in life, but which are constantly cramped and mutilated by the conditions under which the majority of lives are lived, and can only be exhibited to perfection in the ideal world of an artist's imagination. The protagonists in Meredith's novels are those tremendous yet complex passions which rarely find in common life a battle-field on which they can fight to a finish. To realize them and to appreciate their grandeur the reader must be brought into an appropriate state of mind; and to create that state of mind by means of atmosphere and setting is the task of the romantic artist. The reader's imagination requires a stimulant, and the passions themselves demand space and splendid accoutrements. In the world of 'Madame Bovary' they would feel themselves strangers, and there we should mistake them for fantastic shadows. Heroic figures only can suffer and enjoy heroically; and the great tragic emotions for their stage demand something greater than common experience.

But though Meredith the artist was never at pains to create an illusion of reality, Meredith the student and critic of life was a passionate seeker after truth. It was in this search for truth that he displayed his amazing insight, and discovered those shy thoughts and subtle feelings that he loved to prove and chasten in his novels. In this, the

critic, setting out to make good a thesis, has possessed himself of whip and rein, and driven the artist whither he would, sometimes completely out of sight. The thesis, or rather theses, to be established are, that the English character is such that the Englishman can neither understand the Celt nor expect to be understood by him; and that the Saxon idol—the egregious Bull—is an idol which will never extort from the Celt anything but what it deserves—contemptuous hatred.

The story, so far as it goes, suggests the fairest romantic possibilities. There is a divinely beautiful Meredithian heroine, who has married an uncrowned Balkan prince, and who, in plotting a *coup d'état*, may count, we should imagine, on the services of two spirited young Irishmen, one of whom has fallen in love with her person, and the other with her portrait. There are also a castle on the Welsh marches, a cottage in Surrey, and a large house in London, where Mrs. Adister O'Donnell—Britannia grown middle-aged, if, indeed, she was not born so—rules, with a Saxon lack of imagination, her husband, Capt. Con, a Celtic adventurer of the comic-opera type, who, unknown to his Britannia, is about to contest an Irish by-election. Add to these a red-haired Saxon heiress and her brother, a Liberal member of Parliament, and you have the material for as fine and gallant a tale as George Meredith ever told.

But the Celt is mastered by his idea. The scene is laid, but nothing happens; only every one talks. For three hundred octavo pages they talk, with the sole object of showing the difference between Celt and Saxon. Numerically the parties are well matched; but numbers count for little. If any one cares to think that the Irish and Welsh are intolerably smart, sentimental, theatrical, and absurd, he may take these portraits for good likenesses, and even excuse the Saxons who come into contact with them for epitomizing all that is obtuse, vulgar, insolent, insensitive, and narrow. For our own part, we recognize that one picture is as extravagant as the other, and that a great artist has been led into exaggeration by an indiscreet patriotism and an obstreperous sense of fun. Saxon and Celt may go off laughing, scatheless almost; but poor John Bull, the national idol—for we leave it to sharper pens than ours to call him the national ideal—has been hit, and hit hard. Few Englishmen will recognize in the odious monster portrayed in chap. xvi. their own conception of "The Great Mr. Bull," but most, we fancy, will detect a painful resemblance between him and the complacent gentleman who stands, in the minds of a dozen or more of their friends, righteous and rotund, for England.

We need hardly say that this fragment—which, after all, was written by George Meredith—is full of brilliant wit, profound insight, and superb passages of lyric prose. We are glad to have read it, and to recommend it to all those who care for fine thought finely expressed.

The Rector's Book, Clayworth, Notts. Transcribed and edited by Harry Gill and Everard L. Guilford. (Nottingham, H. B. Saxton.)

THE transcribing and editing of a book of local memoranda written by William Sampson, Rector of Clayworth, a small out-of-the-way village in the north of Nottinghamshire, between 1676 and 1701, does not at first sight seem a work of any particular significance. But the annals of a parish, however remote, if kept with diligence, cannot fail to be of some value, for therein will be unconsciously included a more or less faithful picture of the manners and customs of the particular period. In this instance, too, the leading national events are also chronicled in a brief but vivid fashion, and we obtain contemporary impressions of stirring incidents which occurred during the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary, concluding with the accession of Queen Anne. Another point necessary to make the village diary of the parson—that is, the *persona* of the parish—of interest and worth is that the scribe himself shall be a man of intelligence, and at the same time genuinely concerned in the duties of his calling and the welfare of his flock. All these conditions are fulfilled by the rector of Clayworth.

William Sampson was presented to Clayworth Rectory in 1672 by the Dean of Lincoln. He was inducted in August, but in October was appointed President of Pembroke College, Cambridge, by Dr. Mapletoft, the Master. The position of presiding fellow occasioned his residence at the University, as he explains, together with "non-residence at Claworth for 3 years according to allowance by y^e statutes of y^e Realm and of y^e University." During these years he entrusted the parish to the care of "Mr. John Omblor, one of y^e Fellows of Benit College." In November, 1675, the rector came into residence at Clayworth, paying Mr. Omblor 120*l.* for his three years of serving the cure, together with 3*l.* given him of good-will. The rector was evidently a man of mark and learning among his brother clergy. In 1680 he was elected as one of the proctors to York Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Nottingham; to this office he was again elected in 1689 and in 1695. Sampson was also Prebendary of Clifton-on-Trent; in 1691 he entered in his diary, under 10th of December: "I went to Lincoln, as a Prebendary of that Church, to chuse a Bishop: who was y^e Reverend D^r Tho. Tenison." On the 18th of January, 1693,

"Mr. Anthony and Mr. Tyrwhit, two of y^e Fellows of Pemb. Hall in Camb. (upon y^e Death of D^r Coga), brought me Letters of my being Elected to y^e Mastership of y^e College. But I excused my Self to y^m."

The pages of his parochial journal make it clear that Sampson, as he increased in years, became more and more attached to

his country living. He died a bachelor in 1702. Two years before his death the rector was visited by his elder brother Henry Sampson, journeying with his wife from Clapham, and within four days he died from asthma. The rector placed a mural monument in the chancel to his memory, with an elaborate Latin epitaph. Henry Sampson, like his brother, was a fellow of Pembroke College, and was afterwards presented to the living of Framlingham. He became a preacher of much repute under the Commonwealth, but, refusing to conform in 1662, was ejected from his benefice. Thereupon he decided to begin life again in the practice of physic, and eventually took the degree of doctor of medicine at Leyden in 1668. He settled in London, and had an extensive practice among the Nonconformists. In 1680 he was admitted an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians. He made extensive collections for the history of Nonconformity, which were afterwards largely used by Calamy in his 'Baxter's Life and Times,' published in 1713.

When the rector began to keep his journal, he made it serve, in an irregular way, as the parish register, entering therein all "Xtnings, Weddings, and Burials," interlarded with an astonishing variety of other matters, personal and parochial; but in 1678 he reverted to the orthodox custom, and made use of a proper "Publick Church Register," merely giving summaries as to the population in his other book. The Rector's Book, according to the writer's preliminary statement, purported to include everything relating to tithing, the income of the rectory, and church lands; inventories of church goods; differences and controversies with their issues; all collections upon briefs; as well as "all remarkable instances of God's Providence in y^e Parish, as seasonable or Unseasonable Seedtimes, Harvests, inundations, fires, Tempests, &c."

Within a few months of his taking up his residence, a serious fire occurred in the town of Northampton. After reading the brief on Sunday, April 9th, the rector went with the churchwardens from house to house, appealing for help, which resulted in the sum of 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Whilst the wardens were engaged in collecting, he took the opportunity of inquiring the names of all his parishioners, entering them in full in the journal, together with the occupation of the householders. They numbered 401, and are entered alphabetically *ad evitandam invidiam*. Twelve years later an equally precise census was taken, when it was found that the population had increased by ten. At this date there were four men who had had four wives apiece, and one who had had five. In addition to the lord of the manor, two are entered as "gentlemen." Though the population was almost purely agricultural, there were a variety of petty tradesmen, such as weavers, blacksmiths, tailors, a wright, a cooper, a bricklayer, a butcher, and a shoemaker, for English villages at that period were largely self-contained.

In April, 1676, certain visitation questions were received from the Archbishop of York, to which the rector was able to reply that "there are no popish recusants, nor are there (thanks be to God) any other dissenters." He returned the number of those of age to communicate, according to the Canon, as 236, and "there did actually communicate at our Easter Communion, y^e is to say on Palm-Sunday, Goodfriday, and Easter day, 200." These numbers were fairly well maintained during his incumbency; it was his custom to have celebrations at Christmas and Whitsuntide as well as at Eastertide, and occasionally at other times, such as Trinity Sunday and the Circumcision. The rector in his journal lays emphasis on the fact that the parishioners were "by law required to Communicate."

At a time when archidiaconal records prove that the clergy, as a rule, treated the rubric directing the catechizing of young people in church as a dead letter, Sampson appears to have diligently catechized on Sunday afternoons, "expounding y^e same to y^m." In 1678 one William Hanson was presented at the Archdeacon's Court "for not sending his son to be catechized." When Archbishop Dolben held a confirmation at Retford in 1685, the rector presented 33 candidates, including several adults, among whom were one of his churchwardens, the parish clerk, and three of his domestic servants. At Archbishop Sharp's visitation ten years later, in the same church, 26 persons were confirmed from Clayworth. On another like occasion he complains that the arrangements were so bad and so confused that he never even saw his candidates. Several instances are entered of adult baptism. In 1678

"John Burton, Tayler, at y^e Age of 26 years, born of Anabaptist Parents, being sick and ill troubled, at his request, was baptiz'd in private."

Although Sampson took an Erastian view of the sacraments, he was by no means casual with regard to them. Thus on Palm Sunday, 1679, when there were 49 communicants, Ralph Meers and Anne Fenton were "put by upon a common fame yt they lived and lodged together, not being married."

The rector, according to his lights and the times in which he served, was a zealous parish priest, and far ahead of many of his neighbours. In 1676 he granted permission to one John Wyersdale "to teach School in y^e Church." In 1681 some of the chief parishioners desired united action to "raise a stock" for the definite maintenance of a schoolmaster; the rector was asked to lead in the matter, and he made the somewhat meagre offer of "a 5th part of what should be given by all my Parish"; the proposal, however, came to nothing. In 1700 "y^e place in y^e Church called y^e Lumber-House was separated by deal boards fro y^e Church and made use of for a School." In the previous year a meeting of clergy of Nottingham Archdeaconry at Mans-

field had decided not to form "Societies for Reformation," such as had been formed in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and elsewhere, as "not agreeable to y^e Canons"; but they subscribed a paper to give encouragement to schoolmasters to teach poor children to read and write,

"and also to buy some small Books (as y^e Xtian Monitor, Mr. Clem^t Ellis his sum o' Xtianity, and Mr. Doddington, Familiar Guid to y^e Sacram^t) to be given to Poor Families."

Full details are given from time to time of the exact value of the living. It included a small glebe, 16 acres of arable land worth about 4*l.* a year, and three closes of meadow worth 9*l.* Easter dues brought in about 3*l.*; and the somewhat singular levy, always exacted, of a farthing in the shilling on the wages of servants, together with their offerings, produced about 2*l.* Another two or three pounds was made from the valuable dovecote manure; the particulars as to the rebuilding of the rectory dovecote in brick in 1682 are most interesting. But by far the largest part of the income was derived from tithe, which was paid wholly in kind; hence the gross income varied considerably year by year—219*l.* 7*s.* in 1678; 207*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* in 1680; 276*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* in 1683; 181*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* in 1690; and 304*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* in 1697. Separate entries are made of the tithes of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and pease, as well as of lambs, wool, pigs, eggs, and even of apples, pears, and quinces. We know of no other book which so well illustrates the difficulties and methods of collecting tithes in kind by the country parson.

There were two annual occasions when the rector came into close social touch with his flock. At Christmastide it was his habit to feast his parishioners at the rectory; but neither the nature of the feast is stated, nor the number of those invited. At Rogationtide there was a procession round the bounds of the parish. The entry as to this purely secular proceeding is thus recorded in 1701:—

"The Perambulation cost me 10*s.* 6*d.* y^e year as generally it has every year since I came to y^e living: but y^e charge ought, as in other Places, to ly upon y^e Parish. So far as I could ever understand, w^m K. Charles y^e 2^d was Restor'd People were so overjoyd, that w^m ye time of Perambulation came, it was such a Novelty as they w^d have 3 days to pform it in; and some w^d be so Generous as to give entertainm^t and save y^e Parish Charge: So M^r Wawen had one day, M^r Dickonson another, and y^e Parsonage a 3^d. But w^m y^e hot Fit was over, this charity began to wax cold, and cease as to y^e two first, but on y^e Parsons shoulders it still rested, and was expected as a Right, But, as to y^e I must write upon y^e Bill, Ignoramus."

Those who are interested in the past history of English agriculture will find many entries of value; for precise details are entered as to cropping, cattle, &c. The rector was diligent in tree-planting, particularly fruit trees for the orchard; also, he was zealous in planting willows

on a large scale, for the parish was watered by the sluggish stream of the Idle. The state of the weather and the condition of the crops are entered year by year. Special seasons were noted in some detail. The celebrated frost of 1683-4 was one of terrible severity throughout the kingdom. According to this journal, the frost began on St. Lucy's Day (December 13th), and lasted, with but little intermission, for fifty-two days. Space forbids our quoting the entry as to its local effects. The summer of 1681 is described as "a very waspy year."

Mention has been made of briefs; these came with great frequency, generally three or four a year; but on one occasion it is entered as a remarkable fact that no brief had been received for a twelve-month. The usual plan for obtaining money in answer to these charitable demands was to have a Sunday collection in church, but for the more important ones a house-to-house collection was made. Under February 9th, 1678/9, the rector records that he read the brief for St. Paul's, "And gathered 3 pounds."

Occasionally an entry is made of his own charity. In this same month we find a remarkable memorandum: "Given y^e B^e of Samos toward building a Church for y^e Greek Xtians in Westminster ten shillings." The average for briefs in this country parish was considerably higher than in most known instances; the amounts varied from three pounds to one and ninepence, and the average was about seven and sixpence. The strict church rule of those days was violated in at least one instance by having a collection during service when not authorized by the civil powers. Richard Barker's house and blacksmith's shop in the village were burnt in 1678, and a Sunday collection was made for him of eleven shillings "at y^e time of y^e offertry."

Notwithstanding the zeal and continued residence of Mr. Sampson, his flock were by no means altogether righteous, and the rector occasionally suffered at first hand from their sins. In 1695 George Richardson, who had been for some time a blacksmith's apprentice in the village, stole the rector's two saddle-horses out of his stable; ten days later he was taken selling one of them at Smithfield; he was convicted at the next sessions, and executed at Tyburn. In the following year Sampson enters, under October 22nd:—

"This night my Plate, to wit two Tankards and three castors, were stolen from off y^e Table in my Hall...he was doubtless one y^e knew my house well and had seen it oft."

There were a fair number of local prodigies, such as a calf not more than an inch long, a case of five at a birth, "a long barbed comet" (December 14th, 1680), a surgeon slain in a duel, and a man shot at an election festivity; also a chapter of disasters, thus summed up in 1693: "Accidents this year. A Cow drown'd in my Pond, a Foal overlaid by her Dam in y^e Stables, and a Cow Shot her calf in y^e Stanracks." The references to public

events are fairly numerous and striking. In June and July, 1688, the rector, like many others, refused to read James II.'s Declaration for Liberty of Conscience. He styles the Seven Bishops "Y^e 7 Angells of y^e English-Protestant-Church."

The editors supply a fair number of short explanatory notes, which might with advantage have been increased. For instance, the publishing in 1676 of an excommunication from the Archdeacon's Court against William and Elizabeth Smith "For being marryd in a time prohibited, and refusing to appear," requires some explanation. It is the only instance of which we are aware of post-Reformation excommunication for disregarding the three seasons, of Advent, Lent, and Rogationtide, when marriages were not allowed.

It will be gathered from the above notice of a few of the contents that this Rector's Book is of the greatest value. Should another edition be demanded, the editors ought to provide a better Index.

NEW NOVELS.

Alise of Astra. By H. B. Marriott Watson. (Methuen & Co.)

To the novel-reader attracted by the fierce light that beats upon a fictitious throne (and what novel-reader is not?) Mr. Marriott Watson's ingenious and chivalrous story may be warmly recommended. Beginning with a railway accident which, by his rescue of a mysterious lady, entangles the hero (an English baronet) in the State affairs of a European duchy, the story develops plot and counterplot, jeopardizing life as often as a boy could wish, though it requires the culture of a grown-up reader to appreciate the irony which the author skilfully mixes with his romanticism. The heroine is Regent for the infant Grand Duke of Eisenburg, and, in the course of operations against a claimant to that title, she signs the hero's death-warrant. The Regent's chief adviser, and other political figures in the tale, are cleverly drawn.

Early-Victorian: a Village Chronicle. By S. G. Tallentyre. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE delicate, perfumed charm of life in the thirties is at last, after a lapse of eighty years, beginning to be wafted across to us. The pot-pourris, the silk flounces, the daguerreotypes, even the furniture, seem to have passed out of the region where things look queer, disproportioned, and baroque, into that delightful world where a soft, golden atmosphere envelops even the necessities of life with a haze of romance and beauty. This little study of Early Victorian village life is only one among many signs of our awakening desire to understand and appreciate our grandmothers. The author

gives us a pleasant, if somewhat undistinguished picture of Basset, a village a hundred miles by coach from London; and describes, with a discretion which never approaches inquisitiveness or bad manners, the doings of the Squire, the Squire's wife, the Parson, the old-fashioned Doctor, the new-fashioned Doctor, Miss Pilkington, and Miss Pilkington's niece. The book is indeed, as the title-page tells us, a chronicle rather than a story, the most agitating incident being the elopement of Sir John and Miss Ann Thornberry at the very moment when Lionel Darbisher was waiting in the church to be married to the faithless lady. As we read, we remember that just about the same time—perhaps on the very same day—poor Peter was returning to Miss Matty, and feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to the author for sending us back once more to the immortal pages of 'Cranford.'

The Red Herring. By Ronald Macdonald. (Everett & Co.)

MR. MACDONALD'S new novel comes rather as a surprise, and in some ways as a disappointment. We had not expected this elaborate *jeu d'esprit* from the author of 'A Human Trinity.' It reads more like a deliberate attempt to meet the requirements of the halfpenny papers than an outcome of Mr. Macdonald's own temperament. But perhaps everything is explained by a note which may escape the eyes of casual readers, and which states that the novel is founded on a play of the same name. Ah, those novels founded on plays! Probably not one has succeeded artistically, not even 'Peg Woffington's' *alias*. Mr. Macdonald's play was no doubt amusing on the stage, but not all the author's delicacy and skill of handling can make the story more than tolerable as a novel. Farce it is, and farce it remains. Romantic comedy written for the stage has a way of turning into farce in a full-dress novel.

The Romantic Road. By Guy Rawlence. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE style of this romance, which seems to be the author's first essay, is better than its matter. "The Romantic Road" is the "high toby," and the tobyman is a young woman, the daughter of an impoverished gentle house. The opening is good costume comedy; the remainder is melodrama. The author stirs plenty of incident in with his ingredients, and gives us full-flavoured villains; but it is a matter of regret when we find the tale lapsing into melodramatic conventionality. Probably the author has followed his models too slavishly. To write a story of the highway now requires some originality, not only of treatment, but also of conception and plot. However, this tale will serve its purpose of entertainment, and may be the precursor of more delicate work.

The Pilgrimage of a Fool. By J. E. Buckrose. (Mills & Boon.)

VERISIMILITUDE would have been added to the doings and actions of the fool in question had we been told of some relative, however distant in point of time, to whom his "throw-back," as his parents would gladly have designated it, could be traced. Those who have no belief in the effect of either environment or heredity will probably derive most enjoyment from the record of the abandonment, by this natural son of the soil, of his rich parents and surroundings, and to such we commend the book. To others also the type of "the eternal feminine" introduced, with her self-made rules of rigid restraint, occasionally broken by returns to primitiveness, will afford some entertainment.

The Law of the Bolo. By Stanley Portal Hyatt. (Werner Laurie.)

THE author is much more happily inspired when, as in this tale, he writes of life in distant places, than when his scene is laid in a centre of English civilization. His gifts are well suited to the task of dealing with primitive emotions and manners in such wild spots as the Philippine Islands. In such an atmosphere he is sympathetic and sharp-sighted, whilst his vision seems to us faulty in focus where London life, for example, is concerned. His tale of the old outlaw or ladrone, Felizardo, and of the American captain of constabulary and his countrywoman into whose veins the lawless fire of the tropics seems to enter until they, too, are in accord with the rule of the sword or the bolo is excellent and exciting from cover to cover. 'The Law of the Bolo' should interest American as well as English readers. It is a well-told tale.

Vocation. By Lily Grant Duff. (John Murray.)

THIS book represents an uncommon accomplishment—a novel in which, in spite of the minor key predominating throughout, the reader is satisfied that the chief characters achieve their destiny; in other words, obtain that amount of happiness requisite for the adequate fulfilment of their duties in life—duties confined to religion and art. The natural calls to maternity and paternity are not ignored, but at the close of the narrative there is not even the promise of fulfilment; and though in life murmurs against fate might have been heard from onlookers, in the quieter atmosphere of the printed page the reader acquiesces in the author's rulings.

TRAVEL.

Quiet Days in Spain. By C. Bogue Luffmann. (John Murray.)—Though Mr. Luffmann writes the inevitable chapter on Seville Fair, another chapter on 'The Home of Romance' (which proves to be Valencia)

and a third on 'The Cradle of the Cid' (otherwise Burgos), he has something to say of less familiar places and things. He has journeyed all over Spain in third-class carriages, has lived for three *pesetas* a day at Elche, has survived clumsy attempts at blackmail in Murcia, and has struck up acquaintance with monks, farm-hands, cooks, tramps, university students, and the like. All this is to the good. Mr. Luffmann would seem to be a genuine traveller, and his opportunities have been considerable; but he has failed to use them to advantage. He is not content to record his experiences in a straightforward way, is apt to deal with subjects (like the Catalan language) of which he knows very little, and indulges in unnecessary regrets that the average Englishman "doesn't care a colloquial cuss about his country." Such humorous arabesques are too frequent in Mr. Luffmann's book, which compares unfavourably with his previous volume, 'A Vagabond in Spain.' Misprints of ordinary Spanish words are, moreover, so numerous as to suggest the idea that the author's knowledge of Spanish is less than it was fifteen years ago.

Glimpses of East Africa and Zanzibar, by Ethel Younghusband (John Long), was written, "firstly, to interest my friends; secondly, to help those people who, like myself, have to go out to British East Africa or Zanzibar, either for business or pleasure." Whether or not it is calculated to fulfil this end and supply the deficiencies of the existing literature, on which Mrs. Younghusband is very severe, is questionable; but, at any rate, it is readable enough, and deals in a pleasant, chatty fashion with native servants, pet animals, shooting adventures, and so forth. It is somewhat surprising to read of "locust caterpillars," which are described as "little, black-green and hairy"; and on p. 294 the famous haunted house at Dunga (near Zanzibar) suggests an extraordinary theory of apparitions: "Certainly times were primitive in those days, many slaves were murdered for slight offences; but I should not think their 'ghosts' were educated enough to 'walk.'" In any case, however, the Dunga ghost is no slave, but the last Mwenyi Mkuu, as Mrs. Younghusband might have read in a work more out of date even than those which she consulted with so little satisfaction—viz., the late Consul Elton's 'Lakes and Mountains of Central Africa.' The accounts she received of the haunting seem to differ from those current in Elton's time; he was told by the late chief's Wazir that the *revenant* "moved about the building every night and disarranged what little furniture was left in it, and his reflection had been seen in the great mirrors. The Arabs could not live there; it would not be permitted by the shades of the old [Shirazi] family." Mrs. Younghusband refers to the fact of their Persian descent, and gives the date of "Sultan Hamadi's" death in 1865; but she mentions a son and "nominal successor," who, "living away from his people, lost the power his father had over them." We understand that the family then became extinct in the direct line.

There is a good leopard story on p. 180, which we have seen elsewhere, but this is probably the authentic version, Col. and Mrs. Younghusband being themselves among the *dramatis personæ*. The book is illustrated by numerous photographs, many of them taken by the author, with varying success. The "Two Kikuyu Porters," and the water-buck, facing p. 123, are among the best.

Labrador: its Discovery, Exploration, and Development. By W. G. Gosling. (Alston Rivers.)—In this bulky volume the reader will find the story of Labrador, which has not before been adequately dealt with, although the country has been a British possession ever since 1760. The author tells us that his

"desire has been to preserve the knowledge of the incidents which took place in the past, and which are likely to have some value in the development of the country in the future. That may tend to the protection and amelioration of the native races of Indians and Eskimos, to the betterment of the comparatively few white settlers, to the development and conservation of its marvellous fisheries."

The author who has been able to avail himself of official documents not hitherto utilized; and has diligently consulted published materials, has been able to produce a work of great authority. His book, however, is not a consecutive history, but resolves itself into accounts of the discovery of the country, its fisheries, missionary enterprises, and other subjects of interest.

Nearly a third of the volume is devoted to an account of the discovery and cartography of Labrador. This part of the volume is illustrated by photographic facsimiles of about a dozen maps. The numerous controversial points are carefully considered. The author accepts the identification of Helluland with Labrador, and refers to ruins of old buildings at Nain and elsewhere, as possibly of Norse origin; agrees that Markland (forest-land) must be looked for in Newfoundland; but hesitates to locate Vinland, mainly because, when visited by the Norsemen, it was in the possession of Skraelings or Eskimos. For the same reason an identification of Newfoundland with Markland might be objected to, for the whole of the coast visited by the Norsemen was inhabited by a tribe described by them as Skraelings, and Y. Nielsen, a competent Norwegian commentator, maintains this view on linguistic as well as on other grounds.

The voyages of John Cabot in 1497 and 1498, which were undertaken in search of a North West passage to Cipangu and the Spice-lands of the East, led to as lively a controversy as did the voyages of the Norsemen. M. Henri Harriette, who has spent a lifetime in the study of American voyages, and repeatedly modified his views on the subject, finally, in 1900, declared that the "unbiased critic does not know, has no means of knowing, and probably never will know, exactly where Cabot landed in 1497 and 1498." The author suggests that Cabot made land on the east coast of Newfoundland, in the vicinity of Bonavista or Trinity Bay, and that "then he coasted northwards until he reached Hamilton Inlet," on the Labrador coast.

We are better informed on the results of two expeditions conducted by Gaspar Corte-Real in 1500 and 1501, on the first of which he reached Labrador, whilst on the second he explored a "Terra verde" which, according to the maps of the period, is undoubtedly Newfoundland. From this voyage he never returned, but he sent home fifty natives of the country as slaves, and the discovery of prolific fishing-grounds induced the Portuguese to fit out fishing expeditions, and the country became known as Terra de Bacalaos, the Codfish Land.

Another English expedition for the newly found land left Bristol in 1501, one of the vessels of which was commanded by João Fernandes, an Azorean *lavrador*. Our author agrees with Ernesto do Canto that Labrador was named after this Fernandes, whose nickname was *Lavrador*, that is "farmer."

Sebastian Cabot, a son of John, appears for the last time in 1508, in connexion with an expedition to Labrador, when he is supposed to have entered Hudson Strait. M. Harriette calls Sebastian a *menteur fleffé*. He was of a boastful nature, no doubt, but our author does not consider that he was deserving of the discredit which has been cast upon him by many recent writers:—

"If he was the liar and impostor which these would have us believe, he seems to have been more successful in his day and generation than such characters generally are. His services were highly valued by England in his early manhood, and were so generally known that Spain intrigued till they were secured for her benefit. For 37 years he filled the highest posts in the Spanish marine; and when he transferred his services again to England, where he also occupied high office, the strongest representations were made by Spain, insisting that he should be sent back."

The account given of the fisheries of Labrador is naturally full, for fishing and, to a smaller extent, lumbering are the only industries to attract population to this otherwise unproductive country. Disputes with French and New England fishermen were of frequent occurrence, the "barbarous actions" of the latter being complained of as early as 1766. The Labrador Eskimos are described by early travellers as a "fierce and truculent" race, whilst modern travellers attribute to them the "most amiable, good-natured dispositions." Frequently, no doubt, they were provoked to retaliate in consequence of the conduct of the fishermen. Governor Hugh Palliser writes in 1766:—

"The last year, while a tribe of four or six hundred Eskimos were with me at Pitt's Harbour, I made a peace with them, and sent them away extremely well satisfied, and without the least offensive thing happening to them. I am well informed some New England vessels, contrary to the orders, went to the Northward, robbed, plundered, and murdered some of their old men, women, and children whom they had left at home, so that I expect some mischief will happen this year, revenge being their principle."

How an originally savage people can be converted into peaceable and industrious members of society is amply illustrated by the account which the author gives of the Moravian mission established in 1771. The task which the missionaries had set themselves was difficult; for they had not only to combat superstitions and habits but also to guard the Eskimos against the seductions of white traders, who tempted them with rum, tobacco, and useless European goods.

"Many of the most promising members of the Moravian congregation, falling under this temptation, relapsed into their original barbarism, further darkened by the vices of the 'white men.'"

The last chapter gives an account of the labours of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, of the "Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen," who has been at work since 1892, has built four hospitals and an orphan asylum, founded co-operative stores, and done a great deal for the permanent well-being of the population of the country, native as well as European. The volume is well illustrated, and there is a clearly engraved map by Mr. J. G. Bartholomew.

AFRICAN AND MELANESIAN LANGUAGES.

Book of Common Prayer in Lunyoro. (S.P.C.K.)—Some years ago we had occasion to notice the Rev. H. E. Maddox's excellent 'Lunyoro Grammar,' and about the same time (1902) a version of the greater part of the Prayer Book appeared. We have now received a new edition of the latter ('Ekitabu

ekyokusaba kwabantu bona'), almost identical with the earlier issue except for a few verbal corrections and the inclusion of the 'Quicumque Vult.' This book is published in three forms, for use in the three provinces of Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole respectively; but the only point of difference is the name inserted in the State prayers, this being in the first case, Daudi, King of Uganda; in the second, Andereya, King of Toro; and in the third (Ankole having no chief in a similar position to these two, but being directly under the British Crown) "Edwade Sulimani." These three provinces, though politically distinct, have one language, which is in many ways interesting to philologists, being considerably older than Luganda, which it strongly resembles. We have also received Part II. of a *Catechism in the Lunyoro Language*.

Book of Common Prayer in the Swahili (Mombasa) Language. (S.P.C.K.)—The Mombasa dialect of Swahili was the first made known to European scholars by the labours of Krapf; and in his opinion it is far superior to the language spoken at Zanzibar:—

"For the best and most original dialect of Kiswahili itself, the people of Patta, Lamu, Malindi, Mombasa, and Tanga claim pre-eminence over the inhabitants of Zanzibar and Pemba. And it must be admitted that the Kiswahili spoken at Zanzibar has a very large infusion of Arabic and other foreign words."—Preface to Krapf's 'Dictionary,' 1881.

Rebmann, to the end of his life, "objected to translations of the Scriptures in the Zanzibar dialect. He considered that dialect to be low and vulgar." Krapf himself, though at one time he shared this point of view, ultimately saw reason to change it, and Dr. Cust refuses to call the modification by Arabic and other alien influences corruption, "unless I could at the same time call the magnificent Indian Vernacular Urdu a corruption instead of a development of Hindi, and Modern English a corruption of Anglo-Saxon." Each dialect has now attained an independent literary standing, that of Zanzibar being chiefly indebted to the exertions of Steere and his successors in the Universities' Mission, and also to Mr. A. C. Madan. The cultivation of the Mombasa dialect has somewhat lagged behind, by comparison, since the days of the pioneers—at least in English hands. The Zanzibar Prayer Book was published in 1892, a revised edition in 1907; only in 1909 did the Mombasa Prayer Book reach us in complete form. The chief dialectal differences are the substitution in the north of *t* and *d* for the Zanzibar *ch* and *j* (*ata* for *acha*, *ndia* for *njia*), and the use of the pronouns *eve*, *swiswi*, *enywi*, for *wewe*, *sisi*, *nyingi*. Different words are used in many cases, those current at Mombasa being often more readily assignable to a common Bantu root, as *muvi* for *mshale*, "an arrow," *uta* for *upindi*, "a bow." A cursory inspection of the Mombasa book, however, seems to show almost as large a proportion of Arabic words as the Zanzibar one. Perhaps this was inevitable in view of the nature of the work, and some of these words may have been introduced by the missionaries themselves.

From the same Society comes a *Catechism, with Psalms and Hymns* (*Giu, Kwarer, Salamo*), in *Ubir* (*Kubiri*), a Melanesian language spoken by a tribe on the south shore of Collingwood Bay, British New Guinea. It is one of those dealt with by Mr. Sidney Ray in the reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits.

Lala-Lamba Handbook, the Wisa-Lala Dialect of Northern Rhodesia. By A. C. Madan. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Mr. Madan continues to justify his appointment as linguistic expert to the Administration of Northern Rhodesia by the issue of such useful handbooks as the one before us, which forms an excellent introduction to a language spoken by nearly 100,000 people. The Lala tribe is to be found in the neighbourhood of Lake Bangweolo, and lives partly in British territory, partly in the Congo State. Its speech is closely allied to that of the Wawisa (or Babisa), of which a small sketch was published some years ago; but the differences are sufficiently important to call for separate treatment. It belongs to the group which includes on the one hand Bemba and Senga; on the other, Nyanja; and south of the Zambezi, Karanga.

The stories given at the end of the grammar are of especial interest, both as specimens of the language and in themselves. Most of them are animal tales, including several variants of familiar "Brer Rabbit" episodes. One of these, by the by, introduces a creature called *Wachilulu ishulu*, literally "Mr. Big-Rabbit, the madman," rendered by Mr. Madan, appropriately enough, the "March Hare." He plays the same part as the elephant (*Dzimwe*) in Nyasaland, or the hyena among the Yaos, being tricked by the rabbit as Brer Wolf and Brer Fox are in 'Uncle Remus.' 'The Cock and the Night-bird' is of wide distribution; we have a Nyanja version in MS., and another is to be found in M. Junod's 'Chants et Contes des Baronga,' while Mrs. Dewar gives a third in 'Chinamwanga Stories.' In all three of these the bird which victimizes the cock is called a swallow. Of another type are the story of 'Truthful,' and the very quaint one entitled 'Porridge,' which conveys the same moral as 'Frau Holle.' The fragment of tradition headed 'A Lala Chronicle' (p. 60) is also worth notice, though "its full translation has to be left largely to a future student." It was taken down by Mr. J. G. Stephenson, a district official of the British South Africa Company, whose notes have contributed valuable material to the 'Handbook.'

Testamente Itswa; The New Testament in Chizwina, the Language of Mashonaland. (S.P.C.K.)—Chizwina, though it does not seem a very satisfactory designation, has been finally adopted by the Mashonaland Mission to denote the language variously called Mashona, Shona, Chino, and Makalaka or Makaranga. Father Torrend classes it as a dialect of Karanga, and "one step nearer to Sena than Karanga proper"—to which Sena is closely related. Sena is virtually identical with Nyanja; and an examination of the few Chizwina texts available inclines one to the opinion that the differences between this idiom and Nyanja are no greater than the dialectal differences between various parts of Mashonaland. The dialect of the volume before us is neither that of Father Hartmann's 'Grammar' (1893) nor that of the Rev. W. A. Elliott's 'Dictionary of Tobeles and Shuna,' though comparison is rendered difficult by the peculiar and divergent systems of spelling adopted in both these works, but it is nearer to the former than the latter. It is urgently necessary that the phonology of the language should be competently treated, and some agreement arrived at as to whether, e.g., the infinitive prefix is really *gu* or *ku*. The translators of the New Testament have preferred the latter form, though they agree with Mr. Elliott in calling the verb "to sit" *gara*,

and not *kara*. It is necessary to protest, however, against the insertion of *r* to indicate an open *o*, as in *maborfu* for *mabofu*, "the blind" (Mat. xi. 5 and elsewhere). The retention of this spelling is inconsistent, as *nyoka*, "a serpent," which appeared as *nyorka* in the translation of the Gospels published some years ago, is now correctly printed. Some further light is needed on the peculiar strong sibilant occurring in such words as *uswa*, "grass," which Father Hartmann writes *osgwa*, and others *uskwa* or *buhwa*. (The *b* is probably a "bilabial *v*," a sound of frequent occurrence in the Bantu languages, as in *wungana*, by some written *bunkana*, "to assemble.") No satisfactory grammar of this language appears to be in existence, though Father Hartmann's (now out of print) is preferable to the sketch prefixed by Mr. Elliott to his "Dictionary," which omits all reference to the adjectives and numerals, and is otherwise meagre and disappointing. But in order to base such a work on a sound system of phonetics, further study on scientific lines is needed.—*Magono a Ruda-wiro* ('Heroes [literally "Bulls"] of Faith') is a little book of selections from the Old and New Testaments in the same language.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Avon and Shakespeare's Country. By A. G. Bradley. (Methuen.)—Among the many volumes, in every style, and with every sort of illustration, which have been devoted during the last year or two to the county of Shakespeare, Mr. A. G. Bradley's book may have a separate place. It is not, as he tells us with some complacency, a guide-book; in fact, we have rarely read a book of the kind which gives less information. Its historical facts and its legends are all as old as the hills; and practical information as to how to get to or from any place we may want to see is wholly absent, though the course of the Avon is followed in a somewhat vague way, and there is a cumbrously facetious reference to a railway mysteriously called "the East and West."

Readers, then, must not go to Mr. Bradley's book for information about Shakespeare, or the Avon, or Warwickshire, or Worcestershire—though there is a good deal about all these subjects in the volume, which, however, is better told in others—they must go to it for information about the author. And it is very pleasant to hear his opinions about America and the Americans, about agriculture and cider, and Mrs. Henry Wood, and "Saxon" architecture, and clergymen's houses, fruit-farming and whisky-drinking, the colonization of Virginia, the frosts in Florida, the accent of the Tynesider, and Walter Savage Landor as a fisherman. A desultory, autobiographical, old-fashioned book it is, with here and there a number of up-to-date affectations. Its accuracy occasionally needs reinforcement. The author, or his printer, calls the poet Jago "Iago," the village of Bidford (in the picture of it) "Bedford," and Magdalen College, Oxford, "Magdalene"; also he deals ungrammatically with the Lichfield inscriptions at Evesham.

Mr. Quinton's coloured illustrations, mostly of autumnal views, are charming.

Most of the pieces in *Poets on the Isis, and other Perversions*, by Wilfrid Blair (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell), are, as the title denotes, parodies, but as a parodist Mr. Blair is far from mature. The excellence

of his technique does not compensate for a quality of humour that is generally elementary, nor for the lack of that instinctive grasp of minor but significant characteristics which distinguishes the parodist from the imitator. An example of the latter defect is to be found in the stanzas called 'The Schools (after A. T.),' which are based on 'Locksley Hall,' but have very little about them that is Tennysonian except the metre.

More successful is the author's treatment of Whitman and Kipling, each a somewhat obvious prey for the parodist; while a promising level is reached in 'Caliban upon the Proctor,' from which we quote:—

'Will stay here, though 'tis after ten o' the clock,
Getting quite drunk upon the bar's much drink.
'Will stay, because it vexes Him, and talk,
Because himself can't help it, being drunk.]

Proctor, Senior Prog, or Junior Prog!
'Thinketh, He liveth with a cold o' the nose.

'Thinketh, He caught it being out o' nights,
And catcheth other Things, too, when He can.
'Thinketh, it came of being on the prowl:
He hateth that He cannot lose His cold,
So catcheth other Things to pleasure Him.

The volume is essentially of Oxford. That it will delight its author's contemporaries we do not doubt; but the appreciation of his predecessors as well as of the "unattached" reading public—slow to recognize the charm of undergraduate slang—may be of a more qualified sort.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. By Montague Rhodes James. Part II., Nos. 101-156. (Cambridge University Press.)—The second part of Dr. James's catalogue consists mostly of the account of the contemporary documents collected by Archbishop Parker himself (101-6, 108, 114, 119, &c.), collections which have been fully drawn upon by Strype, Lamb, and others. Nasmith's description of these particular manuscripts was so elaborate that there has been little left for Dr. James to do except to verify or correct, and to give the references to the printed editions. Here again, as in the first part, the amazing wealth of the library, with its autographs of Luther, Melancthon, Bucer, Bale, Cranmer, and the rest, is borne in upon the reader. Apart from these the most famous manuscript dealt with is probably the Winchester and Worcester Pontifical (146). Here, too, is the Nennius (139) ascribed by Mommsen to the thirteenth century, but according to the Provost of King's written late in the twelfth. There is a characteristic note on the manuscript and its relation to a similar one once at Westminster Abbey. No less happy is the note on No. 149, the fly-leaves of which are from the same volume as a manuscript at Pembroke College, Cambridge, "taken from the binding of a book which was given to Bury Abbey by R. Grosseteste in exchange for another." No. 142 ('The Mirror of the Life of Christ') was printed by the Roxburghe Club in 1905. No. 144 is the Latin Anglo-Saxon Glossary edited by Mr. J. H. Hessel in 1890. In No. 153 are the Welsh glosses to which attention was drawn by Henry Bradshaw in 1871 ('Collected Papers,' pp. 281-5, 453, &c.). One of the most entertaining entries is that of the Novale of William Pore (150), partly grammatical and partly moral, a poem consisting chiefly of proverbs, with an account of the difficulties experienced by scholars in journeying from Swineshead Abbey after Christmas, owing to the ice and cold. A striking feature in the present section of the catalogue is the large number of printed documents in-

corporated in the collection. Unless we are mistaken, these have so far escaped the attention of English bibliographers. Dr. James has received considerable assistance from Dr. W. H. Frere in the course of his work.

The Library for July (Moring) contains some articles of great interest to students of the bypaths of our literature. The first of these deals with the authorship of 'Nova Solyma,' which, after lying in oblivion for two centuries and a half, was reissued in translation some eight years ago by the Rev. Walter Begley, and attributed by him to Milton. The evidence was cumulative, and made a fair case for examination; but Mr. Stephen Jones proves that the story was really written by Samuel Gott, who was, if not "a scholarly recluse of Quaker tendencies and gentle blood," as our reviewer ventured to suggest at the time, a country gentleman of Puritan tendencies who wrote as an "antidote against idleness, and the inconveniences thereof." Mr. McKerrow writes on the use of the letters *i*, *j*, *u*, *v*, in sixteenth-century printing. He pays tribute to Trissino's attempted reforms in Italian typography, but does not, we think, lay sufficient stress on the fact that all official printing in England and on the Continent preserved the old custom of using *i* and *v* as initials, and *u* as a medial letter, till after 1630. Dr. W. W. Greg in an article on John Phillip shows that works hitherto attributed to two or more distinct persons are by the same writer, who also wrote the 'Patient Grisill' published last year by the Malone Society. Mr. Ballinger continues his excellent account of the new National Library of Wales, giving a plan of its arrangement, which seems to be most satisfactory. The intention to lend reference books is praiseworthy, provided that care is taken that only duplicates are allowed to leave the building; otherwise continual inconvenience will be caused to scholars visiting the library itself. Mr. H. R. Plomer taps in the De Banco rolls a new source, not so much of information as of suggestion concerning the English book-trade in the reign of Henry VII. He finds mention of 48 persons connected with the book-trade, 35 of them previously unknown. It is interesting to learn that Jean Barbier (1496) was not French, but a Coventry man, though he printed in Paris; and Mr. Plomer's identification of the bookbinder H. C. with Henry Cony is probable. Mr. Pollard in a review of an Early English Text Society book pays a characteristic tribute to the memory of Dr. Furnivall; and Miss Lee contributes her account of recent foreign literature. The value of *The Library* as a means of publication for special articles such as those we have indicated does not need insisting on, and this quarterly should be in every important library in the country.

The History of French Literature from the Oath of Strasburg to Chanticleer. By Annie Lemp Konta. (Appleton & Co.)—To attempt to write a history of such a subject in five hundred pages is to attempt a *tour de force*. It is only to be accomplished by rigid economy of space, severe restraint in vocabulary, and the power of compressing much into little. A just sense of proportion and a quick sense of the significant are essential. It is necessary to know which minor poets must receive full-length portraits and which masterpieces may be safely neglected; to understand that some works of genius need little more than a passing reference, while others of less power must be fully explained in order

that a whole period may be properly understood.

These qualities are, alas! not those for which Miss Konta is remarkable. A sense of proportion is not shown by devoting half a page to an anecdote of how Molière, Boileau, Racine, and Chapelle nearly drowned themselves during a drinking bout, and dispatching the quarrel of the Ancients and the Moderns in half-a-dozen lines. A sense of the significant is not displayed by the paragraph called the "Argument" of 'Bérénice' :—

"'Bérénice' treats of the love of the Emperor Titus for the beautiful Jewess Bérénice, whom for reasons of state he cannot marry. The brilliant lines in which Bérénice describes the greatness of Titus, express the splendor of the court life of Louis XIV. It is the drama of the court. It is the cult of the royal personage. The individuality of great men was often suppressed to conform to the ideas of that monarch whose absolutism governed genius as it dominated the intellectual life of the people."

It is, however, hardly fair to criticize this volume as a history of French literature. It is really a skeleton of such a history, giving the main facts and the "Arguments" of the principal plays and novels, and diversified by a compilation of criticism from French and English writers. Some of the translations from the French are surprising, but the book is accurate as regards facts and dates.

HEINRICH ZIMMER.

THE ranks of Keltic scholarship have sustained a number of severe losses during the last five years, and now we have to add to the roll of the departed the name of Heinrich Zimmer, who died on July 29th in the 59th year of his age.

The details of Zimmer's early career—he was the son of a farmer in the Mosel district—have formed the subject of numerous legends. His talents were discovered by Scherer, under whom he studied first at Strasburg and afterwards at Berlin. In 1881 he was appointed Professor of Sanskrit at Greifswald, and one of his earliest Keltic publications, containing the first complete text of the Würzburg Glosses, appeared the same year. His name will always be associated with his discovery of the laws of the Irish accent (1884). I can do no more than mention his 'Nennius Vindictus' and his papers on the Arthurian legend, but I cannot pass over a series of weighty articles, published in the early nineties, on the influence of the Viking invaders on the early Irish epic. These articles aroused a storm of criticism, and, though many of Zimmer's contentions have not been upheld by later investigations, the papers, together with his critical analysis of the chief sagas, laid the foundation for all serious inquiry into the nature of the Ulster cycle. Latterly he had investigated the history of the early Keltic Church. His ideas were embodied in a well-known encyclopædia article which has been translated into English, and in his 'Pilagus in Irland' (1901). In the latter year a place was found for him in the Prussian Academy, which caused him to remove to Berlin. Shortly afterwards overwork led to a serious nervous breakdown, from which he never really recovered. In 1903 he had the misfortune to lose his valuable library by fire. His last publication of any considerable size was his contribution on Keltic language and literature to the series "Die Kultur der Gegenwart."

Possessed as he was of a gigantic memory, and endowed with wonderful powers of

synthesis, Zimmer presented many points of resemblance to his teacher Scherer. His brilliantly daring theories were always supported by a dazzling display of learning. But he never contented himself with the mere study of written documents; and he had an unrivalled acquaintance with the living dialects. As a young man he spent a considerable time on the Aran Islands and in other parts of the west of Ireland, whilst in 1899 he employed his summer vacation in making himself proficient in speaking Welsh. Latterly he was profoundly interested in Welsh Nonconformity, and during his stay in the Principality he delighted in teaching Sunday-school classes in Welsh.

This leads me to speak of Zimmer as a teacher. With all his weight of learning, he possessed the art of lucid exposition to such a degree that his pupils were often at a loss which to admire more—the brilliancy of his theories or the wonderful manner in which they were delivered. If in days to come Whitley Stokes is remembered in the annals of Keltic studies as the careful and indefatigable editor of countless texts, the name of Heinrich Zimmer will hold an equally honourable place as that of the scholar who first applied the principles of scientific criticism to documents dealing with the dim Keltic past.

E. C. QUIGGIN.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Journal of Theological Studies, July, 3/6 net.
Prayer-Book Revision at the Lambeth Conference, 1908, 1d.
With preface and notes by C. R. D. Biggs.

Law.

Hertz (Rabbi Dr. J. H.), The Oldest Code of Laws in the World: the Code of Hammurabi.
A University Extension lecture.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Forsyth (James and J. N.), Sacred Subjects illustrated in Sculpture, 10/ net.
Friend (J. Newton), An Introduction to the Chemistry of Paints, 3/6 net.
With diagrams.
Stirling (W. G.), Shadows in the Malay Peninsular, 2/6.

Thirty-two illustrations in black and white, without letterpress.

Poetry and the Drama.

Beacon (Robert), Poems.
Dante, The Forerunners of, 6/ net.
A selection from Italian poetry before 1300, edited by A. J. Butler.
Durning-Lawrence (Sir Edwin), Bacon is Shakespeare, 2/6 net.
Together with a reprint of Bacon's Promus of Formularies and Elegancies.
Norton (Hon. Eleanor), Poems, 1/ net.
A collection of short poems, some of which have already appeared in different magazines and papers. Forms part of the Vigo Cabinet Series.
Oakenfull (J. C.), Spume and Spindrift.
A collection of short poems.

Music.

Wagner, The Valkyrie, 3/6 net.
Complete vocal score by Otto Singer.

Bibliography.

Library of Congress: Classification, Class J, Political Science, 40 cents.
Richmond, Surrey, Annual Report of the Public Library Committee, 1909-10.
Ross (E. Denison), Alphabetical List of the Titles of Works in the Chinese Buddhist Tripitaka, 1 rupee.

Forms an Index to Bunyiu Nanjio's Catalogue and to the 1905 Kyoto reprint of the Buddhist Canon, and is issued by the Archaeological Department of India.

Wigan Free Public Library: A List of Books and Papers relating to Shakespeare preserved in the Reference Department, by Henry Tennyson Folkard.

History and Biography.

American Historical Review, July.
Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Henry V. Vol. I. 1413-1416, 15/
Daiches (Samuel), The Jews in Babylonia in the Time of Ezra and Nehemiah according to Babylonian inscriptions.
No. 2 of the Publications by the Jews' College.
Moore (W. Harrison), The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, 35/ net.
Second edition.
Thomson (James), Walt Whitman, the Man and the Poet, 1/ net.
With an introduction by Bertram Dobell.

Geography and Travel.

Abraham (George D.), Mountain Adventures at Home and Abroad, 7/6 net.
The adventures of enthusiastic climbers, and their experiences on the crags of Cumberland, North Wales, and Scotland, and among the "giants of the Alps."
Baedeker (Karl), Belgium and Holland, including the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, 6/ net.
New edition.

Breen (Patrick), Diary of.

The diarist was one of a party that was detained by snows on the Sierra Nevada in the winter of 1846-7. His diary has been edited by Frederick J. Teggart as one of the Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History.

Conway (Sir William Martin), The Alps from End to End.

In Nelson's Shilling Library.

Sports and Pastimes.

Encyclopædia of Sport, Part IV., 1/ net.
Ready (Oliver G.), Life and Sport on the Norfolk Broads in the Golden Days, 7/6 net.
With 17 illustrations.

Philology.

Classical Review, August, 1/ net.
O'Connor (J. C.), Esperanto Made Easy, 1/ net.
Comprising grammar, exercises, conversations, easy readings, commercial phrases, business letters, and two vocabularies, for class or self-tuition.

School-Books.

Arnold's New Latin Course, by R. M. Allardyce, Part I. 1/6, Part II. 2/6
The lessons have been developed from short exercises originally set as Unseens for boys of the First Form. They have all been tested in actual classwork.
Bright (James Wilson) and Miller (Raymond Durbin), The Elements of English Versification, 4/

The authors are lecturers in two American Universities.

Morris (John E.), Great Britain and Ireland, 3/

A history for lower forms, with 100 illustrations and plans.
Poets' Realm: an Anthology for Schools, 1/6
A collection of poems edited by H. B. Browne, and intended as a companion volume to 'Laureata.'

Science.

Annals of Mathematics, July, 2/ net.
Besso (S. L.), The Cotton Industry in Switzerland, Vorarlberg, and Italy, 3/6 net.
A report to the electors of the Gartselde Scholarships.
Chambers (George F.), The Story of the Comets, simply told for General Readers, 6/ net.
Second edition.

Curtis (M. E.), "Nothing to Pay," and other Health Lectures, 6d.

Second edition, revised.
Foulerton (A. G. R.), The Streptotrichoses and Tuberculosis, 5/ net.

Hands (Alfred), Lightning and the Churches, 1/ net.

Second edition.
Hutton (J. Arthur), Salmon-Scale Examination and its Practical Utility, 2/6 net.

Keith (Arthur), Illustrated Guide to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, 6d.

Issued by order of the Council of the College.
Macdonald (William), Dry-Farming: its Principles and Practice, 6/ net.

McKnight (James D.) and Brown (Alfred W.), Design of Marine Multitubular Boilers, 3/6 net.
A treatise for marine engineers, marine draughtsmen, and students.

Representative Japan: Heating & Co.'s Electrical, Mechanical, and Gas Alliances of every Description.

The descriptions are in English and Japanese, and the whole is freely illustrated.
Silsbee (W. E.) and Blood (P. E.), Railway Special Work, 8/6 net.

Spencer (Herbert), *Descriptive Sociology: Greeks: Hellenic Era*, compiled by J. P. Mahaffy and W. A. Golligher, 21/ net.
 Edited by Henry R. Tedder.
 Statistical Society Journal, July, 2/6

Fiction.

Brainerd (Eleanor Hoyt), *The Personal Conduct of Belinda*, 6/
 Recounts the incidents of a personally conducted group of American tourists.
 Dawlish (Hope), *A Village Community*, 6/
 Relates the history of a tragedy that occurred in the village.
 Gaunt (Mary), *The Mummy Moves*, 6/
 A full-blooded detective story.
 Gissing (Algernon), *The Herdsman*, 6/
 Tells of an erring man and woman and other folk.
 Holdsworth (Annie E.), *The Little Company of Ruth*, 6/
 A study of a country girl who comes into a fortune.
 Knowles-Foster (Frances G.), *Jehanne of the Golden Lips*, 6/
 The details of this story are drawn from Neapolitan and Provençal contemporary documents.
 Norris (W. E.), *Not Guilty*, 6/
 The story begins with murder, but ends happily.
 Oxenham (John), *Lauristons*, 6/
 Propounds the problem whether a man may in any circumstances do evil that good may come.
 Philips (F. C.), *The Matrimonial Country, and other Stories*, 6/
 Twenty-nine short stories.
 White (Stewart Edward), *The Blazed Trail*, 7d. net.
 New edition.

General Literature.

Barlow (Hilaré), *Waldmann, the Autobiography of a Dachshund*, 2/ net.
 Cole (William Morse), *The American Hope*, 6/ net.
 Treats of the social conditions in the United States.
 Hart (Albert Bushnell), *The Southern South*, 6/ net.
 A consideration of sociological conditions in the Southern States of America, founded on lectures given in the winter of 1908-9 at the Lowell Institute in Boston.
 Hobson (J. A.), *Modern Outlook: Studies of English and American Tendencies*, 5/ net.
 The essays in this volume have appeared during the last three years in the section of *The Nation* entitled 'Life and Letters.'
 Irish Book Lover, August, 2/ per annum.
 A monthly review of Irish literature and bibliography.
 Lloyd (John), *London Municipal Government: History of a Great Reform*, 21/ net.
 Rittenberg (Max), *Every One has something to Sell: Salesmanship Explained and Applied*, 1/ net.
 Scotia, Vol. IV. No. 3, Lammas, 6d. net.
 Wynne (R. V.), *A Supreme Senate and a Strong Empire*, 6d.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Jastrow (M.), *Die Religion Babylonien und Assyrien*, Part XV., 1m. 50.

Poetry.

Arosa (Paul), *L'Alte invisible*, 3fr. 50.
 Short poems on nature, love, &c.

Geography and Travel.

Mithouard (A.), *Les Marches de l'Occident: Venise, Grenade*, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Kraupa (Mathilde), *Winthrop Mackworth Praed: sein Leben und seine Werke*, 4m.
 Forms Vol. XXXII. of the *Wiener Beiträge zur englischen Philologie*.

Fiction.

Anstey (F.), *Vice Versa*, 3fr. 50.
 Translated by C. B. Derosse.
 Doyle (A. Conan), *Jim Harrison, Boxeur*, 3fr. 50.
 A translation, by Albert Savine, of 'Rodney Stone.'
 Doyle (A. Conan), *La merveilleuse Découverte de Raffles Haw*, 3fr. 50.
 Translated by Albert Savine.
 Kipling (Rudyard), *La Cité de l'Épouvantable Nuit: Au Hasard de la Vie*, 3fr. 50 each.
 Both translated by Albert Savine.
 All the above form part of the *Bibliothèque Cosmopolite*.

General Literature.

Adossidès (A.), *Arméniens et Jeunes-Turcs: les Massacres de Cilicie*, 2fr. 50.
 Bakounine (M.), *Œuvres*, Vol. IV., 3fr. 50.
 Edited by J. Guillaume in the *Bibliothèque Sociologique*.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

In order to meet the wishes of several subscribers to 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' the Syndics of the University Press have decided to publish two volumes, supplementary to the 'History,' which will consist of extracts in prose and verse, illustrative of its text. The first of these volumes, which will be edited by Mr. A. R. Waller, will be published as soon as may be after the issue of Vol. VII. of the 'History'; and the second as soon as possible after the publication of Vol. XIV. In addition to the material specified, the supplementary volumes will contain about 100 reproductions of title-pages, portraits, facsimiles, or other illustrations.

TOWARDS the end of September Messrs. Methuen will publish 'Under Five Reigns,' a continuation of the reminiscences of Lady Dorothy Nevill. This new volume will contain a number of anecdotes as well as letters from prominent Victorians—Lord Beaconsfield, Cobden, Darwin, Ouida, and others.

THE same firm will issue in the autumn a book entitled 'Lady John Russell: a Memoir, with Selections from her Diaries and Correspondence.' It is edited by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy and Lady Agatha Russell.

THE publication of an English edition of Col. Roosevelt's book has been entrusted to Mr. Murray, who will have it ready by the autumn.

MESSRS. SEELEY will shortly publish the following books: 'Heroes of the Elizabethan Age,' by E. Gilliat; 'Adventures among Red Indians,' by H. G. W. Hyrst, a collection of stories founded on fact; and 'Engineering of To-day,' by C. Corbin, an account of the work accomplished by the modern engineer by the aid of steam and electricity. All three books will be illustrated.

IN our List of New Books for this week we notice no fewer than five translations of English novels into French: two by Mr. Kipling, two by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and one by F. Anstey, a spirited rendering of 'Vice Versa.' This is flattering and satisfactory. The early work of Mr. H. G. Wells is, we know, already popular with our neighbours, and we wish that the able writers who make these translations would now turn their attention to what we consider the most remarkable achievements of modern English literature. We should like to see a

complete translation of the novels of George Meredith, if that be not an impossible task; also, translations of the works of Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Arnold Bennett; and of novels recently published by Mr. Wells, and several other writers of the younger school.

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly publish the following new novels: 'A Border Scourge,' by Mr. Bertram Mitford; 'The Tender Passion,' by M. E. Francis; 'Chickens Come Home to Roost,' by Mr. L. E. Hilles; 'The Transit of Souls,' by Mr. John Henry Willmer; and 'Did Cupid Count?' by Miss M. Knight.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Mr. A. R. Corns, the Lincoln City Librarian, contributes a brightly written article on 'Lincolnshire Libraries and Literature' to the new number of *Book-Auction Records*. From the civic records of Lincoln quoted by Mr. Corns it appears that the authorities early in the sixteenth century had recourse to public cursing when other measures failed to recover books that had been purloined. A record of the 10th of December, 1520, runs: 'Whereas divers books pertaining to the Guildhall, as well concerning the Common Council as other writings, be embezzled and withdrawn, the Mayor shall cause such as have occupied any books to be spoken with, and if no person will acknowledge the having them, then a monition shall proceed of cursing against all such persons as keep any such books, rolls, evidences, muniments, or other writings.' On the following 20th of April it was 'Agreed that the Mayor shall cause a cursing to be published against all those that have withdrawn records and books of the Common Council.'

"A century later the records bear witness to the early establishment of a school library in Lincoln. 'Whereas there be sundry children of poor inhabitants at the Free School who for want of books are much hindered in their learning,' runs a record for the year 1624, 'it is agreed that the Mayor shall deliver to the new schoolmaster, Mr. Clarke, 20s. to provide such books as he shall think most fit, so always as the same books be preserved as the city's books in the said school for ever.'"

For ever! Mr. Corns does not say whether any of them remain at the present time.

THE REV. GEORGE MILLIGAN, D.D., minister of Caputh parish, Perthshire, has been appointed Regius Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of Glasgow. The new Professor is the eldest son of the late Prof. Milligan, who occupied the Chair of Biblical Criticism in Aberdeen University. He was elected a member of the Society of Historical Theology at Oxford in 1899, and has read papers to the Society on different occasions. Next spring he will deliver the Croall Lectures in Edinburgh. Dr. Milligan has made some important contributions to theological literature.

THE most fascinating of "Blue-books" is 'Recent Progress in Korea,' compiled for the Japanese Residency General, and printed by Messrs. Bradbury & Agnew in connexion with the Japanese Exhibition. The illustrations are of great beauty and high interest.

SCIENCE

WORKS ON ASTRONOMY.

Astronomy: a Handy Manual for Students and Others. By F. W. Dyson, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland. (Dent & Sons.)—The author of this excellent little handbook remarks in the Preface that "astronomical investigations frequently seem complicated owing to the amount of subsidiary detail, but the principles underlying them are simple, and usually admit of a clear statement which can be followed by a general reader." Main, who occupied the same position at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, fifty years ago as Mr. Dyson did ten years ago, made a similar remark, in a useful book now out of date, and pointed out how much could be got into a small space by confining attention to the great principles of the subject. But we must add that to do this efficiently, and in a way leaving nothing afterwards to be unlearned, requires the master hand, which can be traced without difficulty in the work before us. That it is fully up to date is shown by the mention of the recent return of Halley's comet and of the work of Drs. Cowell and Crommelin on its previous history; also by the references to the eight satellites of Jupiter and ten of Saturn. We commend to the attention of our readers the remarks on the so-called "canals" of Mars and their artificial nature. Very interesting, too, are the portions of Mr. Dyson's book relating to star-spectra and nebulae.

Chats on Astronomy. By H. P. Hollis. (Werner Laurie.)—The object of this book is to enable ordinary persons to answer those questions on the subject of astronomy which from time to time crop up, and occupy the mind of the layman. In a pleasant, chatty way Mr. Hollis goes over a great deal of ground, and enables those who have not made a special study of astronomy to understand some of its leading features, and enter intelligently into the nature of the work pursued in observatories. There are several excellent illustrations, and the work is likely to be very useful. It has an Index, and we have noticed very few misprints. At p. 167 the date of Kepler's death is given as 1670 instead of 1630; at p. 217 "notation-periods" should be "rotation-periods," and on p. 137, l. 19, for "eclipse" read "ellipse."

The Amateur Astronomer. By Gideon Riegler. Translated by Geo. Aubourne Clarke. (Fisher Unwin.)—We have now so many excellent popular treatises in English on astronomy that we were inclined to doubt, before reading this book, whether it was worth anyone's while to make a translation. But a perusal of the little manual has somewhat altered our views; for it is a very good example of what such a work should be. Herr Riegler evidently carries out his own precepts for intelligently watching the worlds around us, and derives great pleasure and satisfaction thereby; but neither from himself nor his translator can we learn where he makes his observations.

The author devotes two short chapters to the selection of an observing station and the instrumental equipment desirable

for an amateur in astronomy, and then proceeds (contrary to the usual order) to a description of the starry universe, and afterwards to the bodies of our own solar system. In the first part it is shown how to find the principal constellations; and then the most remarkable objects in each—double stars, clusters and nebulae, and variable stars—are described. In the second part much space is devoted to the sun and solar phenomena, especially those witnessed during total eclipses. The moon, planets, comets, and meteorites are then treated, and the numerous excellent illustrations render many parts of the little volume clear and instructive.

A word of praise should be given to the translator; also to the careful way in which the book has been printed. A list of starry objects is appended, as well as a general index.

Problems in Time and Space. By F. A. Black. (Gall & Inglis.)—Mr. Black is already known to scientific readers as the author of 'Terrestrial Magnetism' and 'Natural Phenomena' (the latter was noticed in our columns on January 5th, 1907), and the present work will add to his reputation. It is described as a collection of essays relating to the earth, physically and astronomically, and cognate matters. The term "essays" is used to imply that they are independent of each other, and may be read separately, which occasionally necessitates a certain amount of repetition.

The work is divided, like Gaul, into three principal parts. The first comprises the following essays: 'How the Distance and Size of the Sun were Measured,' 'Solar and Sidereal Time,' 'The Movements of the Sun and Earth in Space,' and 'Twilight and Dawn.' The second is principally on chronological subjects—'A Simple Means of ascertaining the Day of the Week of any given Date in the Christian Era,' 'The Reform of the Calendar,' and 'Logarithms and their Inventor.' The essays in the third class—geographical—all relate to the earth physically, viz., 'Measuring the Earth,' 'The Magnetism of the Earth,' and 'Gravitation the Chief Cause of the General Oceanic Circulation.'

The explanations of all these varied subjects are exceedingly clear, and the endeavour to attain this object has been furthered by a considerable number of diagrams.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Face of the Earth. By Eduard Suess. Translated by Hertha B. C. and W. J. Sollas. Vol. IV. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Those readers who are familiar with the earlier parts of Prof. Suess's remarkable work will find in the present volume ample confirmation of the opinion that they will assuredly have formed already with regard to its exceptional merit. The volume of the English translation just issued completes the survey of the leading structural features of the earth's surface, carrying the investigation into every quarter of the globe, interpreting the results of the inquiry with singular sagacity, and revealing in the author an original power of synthesis which brings harmony into what often seems at first sight a complex mass of unrelated details. The work which is crowned by this volume offers a broad conception of the face of the earth as viewed by a philosophical geologist. Every page gives evidence of that familiarity

with the literature of stratigraphical and physical geology which we are accustomed to find in the writings of the venerable professor.

Although the work is for the most part distinctly technical, the author has the happy knack of presenting his subject, when he pleases, in a fashion that is decidedly picturesque. Having transported his reader to a certain point, he unwinds before him a natural panorama, and in explaining the successive scenes startles him by occasionally indicating the most unexpected relationships and unities. But notwithstanding these lively passages, the book as a whole is by no means easy reading. The ideas involved are not always readily seized, and the task of transferring their expression into English must have presented more than usual difficulty. Yet the translation runs so smoothly that it might be supposed the author in Vienna had originally used an English pen. Sometimes, it is true, an expression has to be left in the original, as when Iceland is described as a "Panzerhorst." Then, again, certain words and phrases, either absolutely new or introduced from other recent sources, give an unfamiliar look to some of the sentences; and even a fair geologist may need help when reading about "listric planes," or "juvenile gases," or the "window of a joch," not to mention such things as "nifesima" and "crofesima" rocks. But such assistance is always at hand: the book is self-interpreting. Dr. Hertha Sollas, as translator, and her distinguished father Prof. Sollas, as editor, are to be congratulated on the way in which they have presented the work to the English reader.

Our author is on such intimate terms with the map of the world that he may fairly take the liberty of ignoring the ordinary geographical boundaries. Indeed, the relationships which he detects in the structural elements of the earth's surface are in many cases more fundamental than the geographer had ever suspected. The present volume opens with a chapter on the 'Entry of the Altaides into Europe.' It is shown that the vast system of rock-folds known, from their origin in the Altai, as the Altaides may be regarded as forming two great branches, of which the western starts from the south of the Altai, and, after passing through the Caucasus into Europe, proceeds far to the west, even beyond the range of the Pyrenees. In fact, these Western Altaides occupy so large a part of the continent that the author is led to believe that, with certain exceptions, "the whole of Europe is morphologically a part of Asia." There is consequently ample justification for the use of the term Eurasia, long ago applied to the double continent. Although conventionally divided into two grand units, it is, for the most part, an area of "tectonic indivisibility," and indeed the term may justly include a certain part of Africa.

Those earth-movements which in pre-Permian times originated the Altaides were evidently propagated across the Atlantic area: the trend-lines may be picked up on the other side, and it is shown that parts of North America may be regarded, from their relations, as the natural continuation of the Asiatic Altaides. The rock-folding of this gigantic system was brought to an end before the close of the Carboniferous period: the folds became rigid, and were afterwards broken up; some of the large fragments subsided, and then in these sunken areas at a later period folding was renewed, thus forming what the author calls "the post-humous Altaides." Of these structures the Alps are a familiar example. They form the central member of the great system of

Alpine chains, which the author terms collectively the Alpides. These Alpides, extending from the Black Sea to Gibraltar, have been built up, as it were, within an imperfect frame formed by the older Altaides. Prof. Suess gives a history of investigation in Alpine geology, and a masterly discussion of the intricacies of Alpine structure in the light of modern discoveries. Where the problems are so complicated, there is naturally room for much diversity of opinion. It may be pointed out that it is to the group of these so-called posthumous Altaides that the gentler folds of the London and Paris basin are referred.

It is impossible in a brief sketch to follow the author in his general survey of the earth's features. He even visits the moon, "a fragment of our planet itself," in quest of comparative elements to assist in his study of terrestrial morphology, especially in connexion with vulcanism. Yet, after his studies have been continued through the greater part of a long life, he is compelled, as we might expect, to admit their imperfection:—

"A number of doubts and questions remain unanswered in this incomplete attempt to obtain a general conception of the face of the earth: they hang from it like the loose threads of an unfinished texture."

In the final chapter Prof. Suess deals with the biosphere, the world of life above the lithosphere of our planet. His special subjects of study include the life of a normal shore-line and of an enclosed shore-line gradually growing smaller, the latter being well illustrated by the Caspian Sea, where the present waters are but the diminished representative of the earlier Paleocaspian. The appearance of placental mammals on the earth's surface is another interesting subject of discussion; nor is the question of "asylums" less fascinating. By "asylums" the author means those regions which for geological ages enjoyed stability, free from earth-folding and from the invasion of the sea, so that they became places of refuge for terrestrial life. But at length many of these lands were broken up by the sea, continental areas being reduced to mere fragments. Gondwana land, for instance, was broken into by the Atlantic, thus separating the African from the South American part. The Atlantic hemisphere is essentially that of land, the Pacific that of water; and the bold suggestion is made that the Atlantic subsidences may possibly be due to an attempt to establish planetary equilibrium. If such be in truth the case, if contraction tend towards a new and uniform radius of our planet, we may naturally fear a continued diminution of the area capable of being inhabited by land and freshwater organisms:

"Not life itself, but a very important, and indeed the most highly organized part of it, would be doomed to final destruction, and would be restored to the pan-Thalassa."

The Reigate Sheet of the One-Inch Ordnance Survey, with Maps. By Ellen Smith. (A. & C. Black.)—This work is issued in connexion with the Geographical Department of the London School of Economics as a typical study of a limited area within easy access of London. The district selected is in no sense a natural geographical unit, being bounded arbitrarily by the limits of a sheet of the one-inch map. It has, however, many advantages. It presents within a comparatively small area exceptional diversity of geological structure, and consequently of physical features; it is a district of no little scenic beauty, and as it is typical of a large part of the South-East of England, within the Weald

and the London Basin, Miss Smith's book may be used educationally far beyond the limits of the Reigate map. Her work is not confined to geology and topography, but the local flora, which is rich and varied, has been intelligently studied; nor has the meteorology been neglected. There is an interesting chapter on the roads, tracing the means of communication within the district from early times, and showing how their direction has in many cases been determined by geological conditions. Other subjects discussed with more or less fullness are the industries carried on within the area; the place-names; the position of farms, villages, and towns; and the distribution of population. On the whole, the work reminds us in many respects of Dr. H. R. Mill's well-known study of the Arundel region—an admirable model of such work.

Miss Smith's essay is illustrated with a dozen plates, mostly from her own photographs, and with six boldly drawn maps, conveniently placed apart from the text. In the geological map we are surprised to find a large area marked as Atherfield clay around Nutfield, where we should rather expect some higher member of the Lower Greensand, such as the Sandgate beds.

The Laws of Heredity. By G. Archdall Reid. (Methuen & Co.)—The present volume is on much the same lines as the author's 'Principles of Heredity.' Dr. Reid considers it covers a wider area, which is true if the size of the book alone be taken into account, but the subject and the method of treatment are similar.

It might well be divided into two parts: for the first ten chapters deal with general subjects, including development, variability, retrogression, Mendelism, the mutation theory and the function of sex, whilst the last fifteen illustrate the application of these principles as seen in the development of the mind and body of the human race in health and disease. The author interpolates a chapter (chap. iii.) on 'The Method of Science,' in which he practically lays it down that the only way to arrive at correct conclusions is to follow the method of thought which he adopts. In his view deductive reasoning is the only safe guide. Experiment, he says, is a mode of observing, not of thinking, and he objects to "the confusing of experimental discovery with experimental testing."

However this may be, he will surely admit that the former is frequently the outcome of the latter. Dr. Reid quotes Prof. T. H. Morgan's statement, "no doubt nature has carried out prodigious experiments; but we can never be certain that we know how she has obtained her results until we repeat the process ourselves," with disapproval. In his opinion, experimental work is of secondary importance; often, he says,

"we are able to appeal to evidence patent from the first, and an obscured fact, newly discovered, is not necessarily more valuable to us than a patent fact that has long been ignored.... indeed, thinking founded on experiment has often been deplorably reckless and inaccurate."

It is true that in astronomy and mathematics deductive reasoning has been specially fruitful, but in the infancy of any branch of science induction must be the primary mode of argument. When by previous induction a science has been able to reach highly general or fundamental principles which can then be made the bases of deductive inference, the latter method of reasoning is often preferable, but can this be said, as yet, of the science of heredity?

From a series of inductions Darwin reached the law of natural selection: with the aid of this law, beginning where Darwin stopped, Dr. Reid in his tenth chapter formulates five laws or generalizations of heredity which he claims to have reached largely by deductive reasoning: they are—(1) Retrogressive variations tend to predominate over progressive variations; (2) variations—with rare exceptions—are spontaneous, and tend to occur all round the specific mean; (3) the germ-plasm is highly insusceptible to change through the direct action of the environment; (4) the development of the individual (apart from his own progressive variations) is an abbreviated and inaccurate recapitulation of the evolution of the race; (5) every retrogressive variation is, in effect, a reversion. Even if these generalizations are correct, do they explain all that it is essential to know in order to place the science of heredity on the same level as astronomy and mathematics? At the close of the volume Prof. Turner of Oxford contributes an appendix, which he describes as "an attempt to represent diagrammatically some of the ideas connected with inheritance;" this, though only dealing with the subject in a general way, will be of assistance in impressing upon the reader the data on which the argument of the text is founded.

Dr. Reid will have nothing to do either with the mutation theory of De Vries, or with heredity interpreted on Mendelian principles: he says of the latter:—

"Unit segregation, gametic purity and independent inheritance of characters (in the Mendelian sense) are all myths that have been founded on experiment, but have not been tested by it or in any other way. They are mere guesses. The evidence from which they have been inferred is very restricted and fragmentary, and, especially when considered in connection with other larger bodies of fact, really points to quite other conclusions."

His discussion of the results of recent experimental work in Mendelism cannot be commended either as a sympathetic or scientific contribution to an important subject. Nor does the hypothesis he suggests as an explanation of the facts (it has been put forward before) compare at all favourably with the interpretation of the Mendelian school. He believes that Mendelian characters are inherited in a similar manner to that by which sexual characters are transmitted, viz., the permanent dominance of one alternative character, and the permanent latency of the other, so that instead of segregation and gametic purity, what really occurs is patency and latency. As to the mutation theory, he considers that the inferences upon which it is based "are illegitimate expansions of single inductions—illegitimate, because there has been no rigorous deductive inference of consequences, and no appeal to reality for confirmation."

If on the one hand the views of the later Darwinian school could be demonstrably established, or, on the other, those of Mendel or De Vries, there would be an end of all controversy. But it is not so. The fact of evolution may be certain, but its method is still a matter of hypothesis, and, whilst this is so, any mode of inquiry that brings us nearer the truth—even an isolated portion of the truth—is not necessarily illegitimate.

There is a bias in Dr. Reid's arguments which often hinders the appreciation of their value, and he does not seem to approach the conclusions of his opponents with an open mind. His style is prolix, and he indulges in much repetition, whilst his meaning is sometimes obscured by the

length of his sentences. One (p. 16) consists of more than twenty lines and over 200 words. The volume surveys a wide field, and is the fruit of much labour, but in many places the tone is too polemical to gain the assent of the unprejudiced reader.

Life of William Macgillivray. By William Macgillivray. (John Murray.)—Almost all the carefully kept journals of Macgillivray having long ago perished in a fire, his biographer has been compelled in a measure to make bricks without straw. Fortunately, however, two volumes, full of interest, have been recently recovered, which supplement the sketch of the great ornithologist already prepared by his namesake. With the material at his disposal the task has been admirably completed. Prof. J. A. Thomson, occupying the position to-day that Macgillivray held in Aberdeen University, has contributed a scientific appreciation which, while avoiding the pitfalls of exaggerated eulogy, pays the highest possible tribute to the rare qualities of this all-round naturalist.

Macgillivray's industry in the fields of botany, geology, and zoology was enormous, and only equalled by his thoroughness. He was no mere compiler, but ever true to his name, a "servant of the truth." His extraordinary merits as an anatomist brought him into close association with Audubon, with whom he collaborated for years. He revolutionized the bird classification of his day, evolving order out of chaos. It is true, as Prof. Thomson shows, that in basing his system on the alimentary tract he himself fell into error; but he boldly dissociated himself from his predecessors, who had never got beyond the external features.

His history has been treated in five periods. His early boyhood in the Hebrides, his school and university training in Aberdeen (whence he performed a remarkable journey on foot to London in quest of knowledge), and his first residence in Edinburgh formed the preparation for his important work. In 1831, as Conservator of the Museum of Surgeons, he began his 'History of British Birds,' and this was a period of exceptional activity, even for him. The last phase gives us an insight into his influence as a teacher at Aberdeen. Some welcome extracts from his works, chiefly the rare 'Natural History of Deeside,' serve as examples of the unaffected picturesqueness of his style. The book is illustrated by some fine reproductions of Macgillivray's own drawings in the possession of the British Museum. All readers will share the biographer's regret that an authentic portrait was not procurable.

A Monograph of the Petrels (Order Tubinæ). By F. du Cane Godman. Part V. (Witherby & Co.)—In his preface, at which we arrive with the conclusion of the fifth and last part of this valuable monograph, Dr. Godman quotes very aptly a remark of Prof. Newton's to the effect that "all petrels are puzzling in almost every way." When the mantle of his old colleague Salvin fell on his almost unwilling shoulders, he was so fully alive to the difficulties of his task that it would hardly have been undertaken at all but for the promise of the late Dr. Sharpe's assistance. It was only on the eve of its fulfilment that death robbed him of his second collaborator. It is interesting to note that the very successful colouring of Mr. Keulemans's drawings has been executed by Dr. Sharpe's daughters.

The albatrosses, to which this part is mainly devoted, are poorly represented in museums at home or abroad, and even with regard to the famous "wandering albatross" (*Diomedea exulans*) considerable confusion has arisen in the past owing to this species not having been separated from *D. regia* and *D. chionoptera*. The prodigious wing power generally attributed to this bird is not a "vulgar error"; details of a well-authenticated flight of at least 3,400 miles in twelve days are recorded. Far more startling is the story of how the nestlings are fed till they exceed their own parents in weight, and are then left alone without food to subsist entirely on their own fat for four months, or more—a statement which, as the author remarks, "if true, is probably without a parallel in natural history."

Mr. Pycraft contributes a scholarly and highly technical treatise on the systematic position of the petrels, bringing out the chief divergences between the gulls and the petrels; he disposes thus of the apparently close relationship of the two orders, and points out that the owls and the accipitres afford a similar instance of what is termed "homoplasy."

Physical Chemistry: its Bearing on Biology and Medicine. By James C. Philip. (Arnold.)

—Students of physiology are often hampered in their work by an insufficient knowledge of the broad principles of physics and chemistry which underlie the particular problems they are endeavouring to solve. Dr. James C. Philip, who is assistant professor in the Department of Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, has done a good work by bringing up to date and publishing the course of lectures which he delivered to the biological students at the University of London in 1909. He deals lucidly with the difficult, but practical subjects of the permeability and impermeability of membranes; colloidal solutions and the separation of colloids from their solutions; adsorption; chemical equilibrium and the law of mass action; and the velocity of chemical reaction, which is perhaps the most important of all for the physiologist and the physician because it deals with the action of the animal ferments. The information is expressed in clear terms, and Dr. Philip states expressly that the use of mathematics has been avoided as far as possible, though the reader is assumed to have an ordinary acquaintance with physics and chemistry.

A Treatise on the Geometry of Surfaces.

By A. B. Basset. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)—The comprehensive title of this book does not indicate its range very clearly. It is concerned with the geometry of surfaces with algebraic equations of degrees higher than the second, and only treats them from the algebraic point of view, differential geometry being tacitly excluded. Within the prescribed limits the treatment of the subject is full, many results discovered since the last edition of Salmon's 'Solid Geometry' being included. The book is an excellent companion to the other treatises on mathematics, pure and applied, which students owe to Mr. Basset. The omission of an Index is not completely atoned for by the inclusion of a full list of contents.

Science Gossip.

Among the Parliamentary Papers of the recess we note an interesting number of the Annual Colonial Report known as that of the Colonial Survey Committee, and entitled 'The Surveys of British Africa, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras,' presented to Parliament, August, 1910 (1s. 7d.). Distances in Africa are illustrated by excellent maps, and a table showing, as "not yet delimited," a frontier of 1,520 miles in length between us and Abyssinia, excluding that towards Somaliland, and one of 1,950 miles between us or Egypt and the French Congo or Soudan, in a single line to be drawn from near Wadelai to the edge of Tripoli.

A LARGE number of English astronomers have started for America to take part in the fourth Conference of the International Union for Co-operation in Solar Research, which will be held at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, from the 29th inst. to the 6th prox., under the presidency of Prof. Hale. They are invited also by the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America to attend on the way a meeting of that Society to be held at Harvard College Observatory on the 17th inst.

PROF. FROST, Director of the Yerkes Observatory, thinks that we really did pass through a portion of the tail of Halley's Comet on the morning of the 19th of May, and suggests that we were within its forks or separate streamers, during the two following days, which produced the east and west tails. The strangely iridescent clouds seen at the horizon may also have been due, at least in part, to cometary dust. Prof. Barnard considers it probable that part of the tail passed over the earth, and that this caused the peculiar atmospheric conditions which were noticed on May 19th. The comet was last seen with the naked eye at Williams Bay on June 11th.

SINCE the meteorological records began at Greenwich in 1841, the July of that year was colder than any since until the recent one—that is, as regards the mean daily temperature; but the mean maximum readings were slightly lower in 1879 and 1888 (both 67°·2) than in 1841 (67°·3). In 1910 it amounted to only 67°·0. Both in 1841 and 1910 the reading only once reached 74°; but this did not occur at all in 1888.

THE PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES has awarded the "Fondation Leconte," a prize of 2,500 francs, to Mr. A. R. Hinks, of the Cambridge Observatory and one of the Secretaries of the Royal Astronomical Society, for his researches, principally on the solar parallax.

THE sixth number of Vol. XXXIX. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* has been received. It contains papers on photometric observations of variable stars at Padua, and on the appearances in cometary spectra attributed to cyanogen, which the authors, Signori A. de Gramont and M. Drecq, consider were only temporary, and not due to the actual presence of that gas, so that a passage of the earth through the tails of some comets, particularly that of Halley's, would probably be innocuous. There is also a continuation of the diagrams of the spectroscopical images of the solar limb taken by Respighi at Rome from January, 1871, to June, 1872.

We have also received No. 23 of the first volume of the *Publications* of the Allegheny Observatory of the University of Pittsburgh, containing a paper by Mr. Frank C. Jordan on the orbits of the spectroscopic components of γ Andromeda. The variable radial velocity of that star was discovered from measurements of plates taken at the Lick Observatory by Dr. Curtis in 1902 and 1903. The present paper discusses the results of a large number of observations, and the conclusion is that the companion has an orbit very nearly circular, with a period of 4.28 days. This part completes the volume, which has been printed from funds provided by the late Mrs. Christopher Lyman Magee.

FINE ARTS

The Painters of Vicenza, 1480-1550. By Tancred Borenius. (Chatto & Windus.)

IN 'The Painters of Vicenza' Mr. Borenius has chosen an interesting theme, and broken comparatively fresh ground, for it is the first time that this school of painting has been adequately treated in a monograph. Nearly forty years ago Crowe and Cavalcaselle wrote that history had said less of these painters than they deserved, and that, "though not artists of the highest class, they had a genuine native power which it is our duty to acknowledge and explain." This task has now been undertaken by a writer and art-critic from Finland.

The book begins with a useful Introduction, giving a rapid sketch of painting at Vicenza, and touching upon the general characteristics of the principal masters of the school. The first half of it is devoted to the art of Bartolomeo Montagna, whose best works, in their strong individuality, dignity of conception and design, and splendour of colour, certainly entitle him to a high place in Italian art. Then follow two very useful sections: Part II., dealing with Benedetto Montagna as painter and engraver, and Part III., with the life and work of Giovanni Buonconsiglio. Finally, we have an Index of extant works of minor painters of Vicenza, a few documents, a Bibliography, and an Index of Places.

The volume is marked throughout by scholarship and method; the author has evidently studied his subject long and thoroughly in Vicenza and its neighbourhood, and has spared no pains to track out the works of Montagna and his followers in remote village churches of North Italy, while he shows an enthusiastic devotion to his theme, a keen eye, and an unwearied industry. That he should have chosen English for his medium is surprising, for the book is planned upon German lines, and might well have formed one of the series of "Studien zur Kunstgeschichte des Auslandes"; but it is a hopeful sign of the times that the publication of this book of modest form,

moderate price, and solid learning unadorned, should have been possible in this country. We heartily wish it all the success it deserves.

In treating of the artistic descent of Bartolomeo Montagna, Mr. Borenius carefully examines and weighs the opinions of all previous writers, and concludes that Bartolomeo may have been trained under the auspices of the Vivarini, and especially of Alvise. In this he follows the lead of Mr. Berenson, who was the first to lay stress upon Bartolomeo Montagna's connexion with Alvise, though he takes the opportunity of dissenting from that critic's views with regard to the place held by the Vivarini in the Venetian School. But while admitting Montagna's obligations to Alvise Vivarini, Mr. Borenius rightly insists upon the strong evidence in his work of the influence of Giovanni Bellini, an influence always more or less apparent "from the beginning of his career to its end." Points of contact with Bonsignori are also admitted by the author; and in common with Morelli he sees in Montagna traces of the influence of Carpaccio.

Bartolomeo Montagna, though not a Vicentine by birth (he came from Orzinuovi in the province of Brescia), was already living at Vicenza in 1480, and must by 1482 have enjoyed a considerable reputation as a painter, for in that year he received the honourable commission to execute frescoes for the Scuola Grande di San Marco at Venice, from which the author conjectures that he must have been born before 1460; at the same time he shows that there is no ground for placing his birth as early as 1440-45, as some writers have done. One of Montagna's earliest existing pictures is the well-known Madonna and Child between SS. Sebastian and Roch in the Bergamo Gallery. The date, 1487, contained in a contemporary inscription on the back of the panel, may, as the author suggests, have had reference to the year when the picture was sent to its purchaser (a Brescian settled at Vicenza) rather than to its production, the primitive character of the work indicating a period somewhat earlier than 1487. Mr. Borenius is disposed to place it about 1481 and to bring it into line with a fresco in the National Gallery (presented by Lady Layard to that collection), which, though it there figures as by Giovanni Bellini, is claimed by Mr. Borenius as an early work by Montagna. Early, too, and of great importance for its influence on other painters, is the fine, but much injured altarpiece once in S. Lorenzo at Vicenza, and now hidden away at San Giovanni Ilarione in a valley to the west of Vicenza.

Among works of the last twenty years of the fifteenth century Mr. Borenius reckons the charming little picture belonging to Sir William Farrer, once in the Bonomi-Cereda Collection at Milan; the still more delightful Madonna belonging to Miss Hertz, a work exquisite alike in feeling, expression, and the harmony of its colour-scheme; and several altarpieces, one

of them being the strikingly Bellinesque *pala* of the high altar of San Bartolomeo at Vicenza, now in the museum in that city. The date of this picture is not known, but it is certainly later than the little panel at Bergamo, and later also than two celebrated works by Giovanni Bellini—the lost altarpiece of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, and the San Giobbe altarpiece (now in the Venice Academy)—since, as Mr. Borenius points out, several motives in Montagna's work are borrowed from both these pictures. The great altarpiece in the Brera, commissioned by Count Bartolomeo Squarzi for the altar of St. Monica in the church of San Michele at Vicenza, bears the date 1499; and in the following year were produced the fine Pietà of Monte Berico above Vicenza and the altarpiece of the parish church of Orgiano. To the years 1504-6 (as already proved by Prof. Biadego)—and not to 1491-3, as formerly supposed—are to be ascribed the frescoes of the Cappella San Biagio in S. Nazario e Celso at Verona, to the discussion of which, and of the ancona once adorning the high altar of this church, Mr. Borenius devotes some pages.

Montagna, as is abundantly clear from this book, was a most prolific and admirable painter of altarpieces and small panel pictures, though scarcely so successful in the production of frescoes; his latest dated work is of 1522, the year preceding his death. Over sixty existing works (of which more than thirty bear the master's signature) are fully described, and in addition we find several pages devoted to "attributed" works, to missing works recorded by earlier writers (information which will be of great use to future students in this field), and to "doubtful paintings."

Speaking of drawings ascribed to Montagna, the author suggests that a fine example in the collection of Mr. Fairfax Murray may have been the sketch for one of Bartolomeo's compositions in the Scuola Grande di San Marco. The powerful and impressive male head in the Print-room of the British Museum, reproduced in the Vasari Society's first portfolio, he believes to be a study for the head of St. John the Baptist in a fresco belonging to Lady Layard at Venice, though, as he observes, "the drawing shows a far greater force of pathetic expression than the painting, and is, no doubt, the noblest one by Montagna that is preserved." It may be noted that Dr. Carotti considers this drawing to be by Bramante, and regards it as a first sketch for the Christ at the column in the church of Chiaravalle; but the Museum attribution to Montagna is probably correct. Another drawing in the Print-Room—the Madonna and Child—may, Mr. Borenius suggests, be a school reproduction of the lost composition in the central compartment of the altarpiece of S. Nazario e Celso at Verona. Two drawings for a St. Sebastian, respectively in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge and in the Print-Room at Berlin, are closely allied to the figure of the same saint in the San Bartolomeo

altarpiece; and an admirable drawing by Montagna in the Royal Library at Windsor (first ascribed to him by Morelli) is a sketch for the head of the Madonna in the Brera altarpiece of 1499.

We have left ourselves little space to speak of the remainder of the volume. The chapters relating to Benedetto Montagna are the best written in the book; the section dealing with the engravings—in the classification of which Mr. Borenius departs from the method followed by Bartsch and Passavant—is particularly well done. For this portion of his work the author acknowledges his indebtedness to numerous specialists—among them, Mr. A. M. Hind of the British Museum.

Giovanni Buonconsiglio of Vicenza is regarded by the author as a pupil of Bartolomeo Montagna, and an imitator of Giovanni Bellini at Venice, where the greater part of his life was spent. Through the researches of the late Dr. Ludwig, a good deal is now known of the history of Buonconsiglio, and Mr. Borenius has added considerably to our knowledge of his art by the discussion of a large number of little-known or forgotten works, among them the fine signed and dated altarpiece at Cornedo. We fully share the writer's admiration for the wonderful Pietà at Vicenza, for this work, with the panel at San Giacomo dell' Orto at Venice, should entitle Buonconsiglio to perpetual remembrance.

It is a pity that the author did not see his way to giving more illustrations of the less-known works of these painters of Vicenza. We are grateful for Bartolomeo Montagna's beautiful fragment at Bremen, and for the reproductions (poor as they are) of the San Giovanni Ilarione and Cornedo altarpieces; but additional illustrations of pictures at present difficult of access would have been welcome.

In a work likely to be generally used for reference by students of this school the lack of a good general index is a most serious omission; in a second edition we hope this may not be forgotten. The addition of chronological tables and complete lists of the works of each artist would add to the usefulness of the book, for the system of spreading the works over foot-notes throughout the volume is irritating, unless supplemented by concise lists for reference at the end. The English form is not always satisfactory—as the work of a foreigner, this is not surprising—and should be carefully revised in a future edition. Apart from these slight blemishes the book may be warmly recommended as an exhaustive and trustworthy study of an interesting and little-known school.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Our Homes and How to Make the Best of Them. By Walter Shaw Sparrow. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—This is not Mr. Shaw Sparrow's first volume on domestic architecture; but both in scope and in the

issues raised it is of more importance than his previous work. It is a book that will be widely read by amateurs and others interested in their homes and gardens, and also by those who study economic and social tendencies.

Mr. James Bryce is reported to have said that the historian of architecture is at a loss when he comes to the nineteenth century, and goes on to ask, "Now, is not the time about due when you must be beginning to do something desperate?" This from an historian and scholar of European reputation throws some light upon the confusion that exists alike in architecture and the criticism that would re-erect it as a living art in our midst. It is unfortunately not only the man of culture and the critic who fail to grasp the issues; they are understood only by a small minority of practising architects and those engaged under their direction. The confusion is all the more remarkable when we consider how readily the ordinary man is prepared to accept the evidence of architecture and the arts allied to it in the interpretation of history.

The truth is that architecture is no longer the simple affair of earlier days, no longer the concentrated product of the whole community. Our times are infinitely complex compared with those which built the beautiful and stately houses of the past. Even the ordered seamliness of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is remote from us, and we are accustomed to move about our business from railway stations and through streets that would be the contempt and derision of a less pre-occupied people.

Mr. Sparrow writes for those susceptible to environment upon how to make the best of things as they are. The historical chapters dealing with the evolution of the house are good; the right understanding of the past is the first step to an understanding of the present, and to unity of purpose for the future. On the practical side Mr. Sparrow is full of interesting information. Here he marshals the forces of progress—Mr. John Burns girding at the useless front parlour of country cottages; the necessity for the reform of building by-laws; the unnecessary complexity of the plans of our homes; the consideration of local style and materials in planning a new house so that it may fit into its place. These and a thousand other practical details affecting the house and the relations of patron and architect are discussed in an intelligent way. The illustrations, with a few exceptions, are typical of the best work of recent years; among these are noticeable the admirable plans of Mr. Ernest Newton. Mr. Lutyens's mastery of roofs and grouping is shown in his row of cottages on p. 105, or, in a different way, in the palace he has built at Ilkley. Examples of the studiously quiet and restful work of Mr. Schultz and Mr. Brierly are given.

We are at one with Mr. Sparrow in the praise which he has for these works, but he fails, as indeed do others who appreciate the result, in the deductions he draws from them. The purpose of the book is to show the more excellent way; light is thrown upon the past and upon some of the best work of the present, but the inwardness of the forces behind is barely realized or touched upon. To condemn the evils of jerry-building, advertisement, commercialism, machinery, and the rest is now customary, and well in its way. To cherish some doubt as to the verdict of posterity upon the effects which we approve might

be more fruitful. It is certain that the authors of these admirable houses have only achieved them by themselves going down to the bedrock. Their work, however brilliant, must suffer from the economic weakness of their position: they have the support neither of a great body of trained craftsmen nor of a weight of public opinion sanctioning and approving their efforts, such as inspired earlier work had. They know that Mr. Bryce's plea for something desperate, some new style of expression, is as futile as is that for the revival of this or that great period of architecture. As Prof. Lethaby has well said:—

"When the higher architecture has appeared in the world, it has come as the result of spontaneous interaction of the arts; the architect has wrought according to custom, need, and demand, and sculptors, painters, and the rest have done the same. The resulting unity was not imposed by an architect's artistic ideal, but because all expressed their thought in a common current language."

The public and the architect must recognize the truth of this, and face the new problems involved by the introduction of fresh factors—new materials, machinery, modern methods of production, and the rest. The modern architect must tread the solid ground; if he has learnt the lessons of the past, he will face the problems of construction, of rational and suitable expression of the needs of those for whom he works. In the improved outlook of the last twenty years he may find encouragement. The superficial outlook may in time give place to the attitude of the greater days of architecture, when it expressed in terms of beauty the needs of the day. That is what the few are already doing.

Mr. Sparrow deals with every kind of home, from cottage to flat, and also with decoration and furniture. We note a good deal of needless repetition, and some technical slips, as on p. 131, where the standard thickness of bricks is given as 3½ inches. The illustrations on pp. 144 and 148 set out in the Contents are omitted, and there is some unevenness in the quality of the work illustrated. It is a pity that a handsome volume of such an exhaustive character should be without an Index.

English Episcopal Palaces (Province of Canterbury). By Caroline C. Morewood, Valentina Hawtrey, and Others. Edited by R. S. Rait. (Constable & Co.)—This book, as is frankly acknowledged in a brief editorial preface, is an outcome of the "Victoria History of the Counties of England." The six ladies who contribute accounts of some of the best of the episcopal palaces of the Province of Canterbury have all done good work in research for that History. The opportunity has now been given them of presenting in popular form the results of some of their investigations into the lighter side of history. The result is a volume containing a certain amount of varied interest concerning the lives of some of the greater dignitaries of the Church, and the houses in which they lived.

We do not know what share Mr. Rait, as editor, has taken in the book beyond the 'Editor's Note' of about half a page. It would have been well if he had revised the somewhat immature style of some of his contributors. The writer of the introductory chapter, which is supposed to treat briefly the history of those episcopal palaces or residences which are not dealt with at length in succeeding chapters, is particularly deficient in this respect. The chapter, too, is inadequate, and leaves wrong impressions. The paragraphs dealing with the highly

interesting palace of Croydon are unworthy of the subject. It is insufficient to conclude this brief account of the building with the statement that it has "now been converted into a girls' school." It should certainly have been stated that, when an Act of Parliament had been passed for its sale in 1886, the Duke of Newcastle generously intervened, bought the place, and made it over to the Sisters of the Church, who, it is true, converted most of it into a successful girls' school; but the chapel, and the whole of the buildings, are treated with great reverence and care. We naturally expect, too, more about Addington and its grounds, which are a blaze of beauty in the rhododendron season. It might at least have been stated that the place was sold after the death of Archbishop Benson, who was more generous in laying its beauties open to the public than the present owner.

The account of the old palace of Lincoln by Miss Garbett is, perhaps, the best piece of writing in the book; and the description of the palace of Norwich by Miss Calthrop is well done and not a little entertaining. The change that came over this as well as other palaces when the bishops began to marry in Elizabeth's reign is amusingly told:—

"If a full chronicle of life in the palace during Bishop Freake's episcopate existed, it would probably be largely made up of the sayings and doings of the lady, who was generally described there as 'Mrs. Busshopp.' It was well known in that household that when Mrs. Freake wanted anything done 'My Lord' must straightway do it 'will he, nil he.' The poor old man complained with tears to his servants that if he did not do as his wife willed 'she wolde make him weary of his life'; and one of them related that if any visitor came to the palace without a present, she would 'looke on him as the devill looks over Lyncolne.'"

The most difficult chapter to write, because the subject has been frequently treated and is much involved, is that which deals with Farnham Castle. Miss Redstone is, however, to be congratulated on having produced within the limits of thirty pages a really interesting and graphic account, which shares the honours of the book with Miss Garbett. Even the later and somewhat dull periods of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are rendered readable:

"In the time of Bishop Thomas the connection between the Sovereign and Farnham Castle was renewed; but the frequent visits of George III. to his old tutor were very different from the gay hunting parties of Charles I., or the magnificent entertainment prepared for James I. They were quiet and homely visits, which continued till the Bishop's death. A little more ceremony was used in a congratulatory visit on his birthday. One Sunday, the King, on hearing that Thomas would be eighty-one next day, exclaimed, 'Then I will go and wish him joy.' The Queen, not to be outdone in kindness, said that she would go too. So the royal phaeton with three coaches-and-six and one coach-and-four, and a large retinue of servants, set out early in the morning and arrived at Farnham in time for eleven o'clock breakfast, for the King had risen at six and the Royal Family usually joined him at the chapel at eight. The king had brought with him the princes and the Princess Royal. Prince William, with his sunny ways, engaged the heart of the old bishop and would stay with him while the rest of the party rambled about the house. The accomplished Mrs. Chapone, friend of Dr. Johnson and of Richardson, was there, and made tea for the humbler guests in the dressing-room. She was proud when the Queen introduced the Princess Royal as one who had profited much by her 'Letters on the Improvement of the Mind.'"

The scheme of illustrations to this book is certainly singular. There is not a single plate or drawing of the episcopal residences therein described, but in their place are fourteen good portraits of bishops, both ancient and modern, while the frontispiece presents a portrait of Sir Thomas More.

British Costume during Nineteen Centuries (Civil and Ecclesiastical). By Mrs. Charles H. Ashdown. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.) This is a large book in big type, and brims over with pictures, good, bad, and indifferent. The Preface opens with words of contempt for "the complete confusion" which the author finds in the works of her predecessors in the same field. But we cannot regard her own work as satisfactory. So much excellent work on this very subject has been put forth during recent years that it is most unwise for any one not fully equipped to venture into the same field. Planché's 'Cyclopædia of Costume' (1879) is a fine and dependable work; Lord Dillon's edition in two volumes (1885) of Fairholt's 'Costume in England' abounds in sound and interesting information; Mr. Druitt's work on 'Costume as illustrated by Brasses' (1906) is thorough and helpful; whilst Mr. Clinch's recent volume (1909) entitled 'English Costume' covers the whole ground in a brief, but orderly style, and is specially valuable in taking the majority of its illustrations from actual monumental examples, instead of relying upon the vagaries and occasional caricatures of mediæval illuminators, who were artistic rather than accurate in their use of colours.

This book suffers much from its omissions, its neglect of the best authorities, and its flippant style. As a serious example of omissions may be mentioned the entire neglect of the Romans, who ruled Britain for some four centuries, and who grafted not a little of their costume on our ancestors. With respect to authorities, close study should have been made of recent investigations, particularly at Silchester, and more use should have been made of so trustworthy a handmaid to costume as numismatics, from early British coinage downwards. The long-exploded idea of making a crozier an archbishop's cross, whilst in reality it is a precisely equivalent term for a pastoral staff, is repeated with emphasis. A mistake of a different sort is the description of a small early drawing of the Flight into Egypt as 'Norman Travellers.' Although the Blessed Virgin and the Child have each an obvious nimbus, the author remarks: "The accompanying woodcut, representing Norman travellers of the middle class, may afford interesting details to the student."

The greater part of the text-illustrations are somewhat stale, and have appeared in Fairholt and elsewhere. They were scarcely worth reproducing in yet another work.

PAINTING, DRAWING, AND LITHOGRAPHY.

The Practice of Oil Painting. By Solomon J. Solomon. (Seeley & Co.)

The Theory and Practice of Perspective. By G. A. Storey. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

A Certain Phase of Lithography. By Sir Hubert von Herkomer. (Heinemann.)

THAT successful painters should write handbooks for students is natural, and Mr. Solomon's volume is to be welcomed as one of many signs that a system which leaves the teaching of the arts to men who never practise them is gradually passing away. The mere appearance of a work on the art of painting by an artist so popular as Mr. Solomon is not in itself such a sign, because there have been books which have shown conclusively that a "practical manual" by

a practical painter is the last place in the world in which to find any logical exposition of the theory or technique of the craft. The master quoted by Mr. Solomon who returned again and again to look at a study in progress, and offered each day the same advice, "Make it more like," was abandoning the teaching of painting for the inculcation of moral stamina, and this is an error to which painters are specially prone. Mr. Solomon himself wastes too much space, in a book of slender proportions, on exhortations which might reasonably be "taken as said."

Yet we must judge such a work as this not altogether in relation to the ideal handbook on painting, but to some extent in relation to the existing handbooks which it is most likely to replace. From this point of view it is welcome. Some attempt is made at exposition of a method of painting by means of glazes and scumbles on an underpainting of monochrome, and we could wish that this attempt, admirable as far as it goes, had been pushed further and more minutely elaborated. Even as it is, however, it offers something for the youthful aspirant at any rate, in the way of practical counsel beyond the usual advice to set the painting alongside the model, and keep on altering it till the two look the same.

The latter recipe must obviously stand for something in any realistic painting. It is almost the whole art of picture-making, if our memory serves us rightly, in the "practical manual" of another highly popular painter of Academy pictures; and if Mr. Solomon's work replaces in popular esteem this rather crude essay, that is decidedly so much to the good, for his one chapter on the method of painting on a monochrome underpainting contains more instruction than the whole work of his predecessor. On the other hand, he perhaps too obviously caters for the callow aspirant who would provide himself with a complete key to all the secrets of art for a few shillings. Fourteen pages of large print and generous margin deal with the materials of painting, and about the same number scamper over the rather large field of knowledge coming under the head of the structure of the human figure. Pp. 245-61 deal with 'Composition'; and there is a chapter (of six or seven pages) on 'Mural Decoration.' One might, of course, even in such narrow limits, lay down valuable general principles, leaving it to the self-instructing student to work out their application. The other alternative is to scatter "tips" which save rather than stimulate thought, and it is unfortunately to this more popular course that Mr. Solomon inclines. A carping critic might even find a hint of this in the bulk and headings of the chapters. 'Still Life in Colour' occupies four pages, and 'Silver and China in Colour' as many; but as a matter of fact, while these titles are symptomatic of the want of proportion in detail which mars the work, the importance allotted to the latter chapter is perhaps justifiable in the sense that the study of colour-relations may reasonably begin by dealing with tones more or less obviously allied.

It is difficult to believe that Mr. Solomon can suppose that the pages devoted to human anatomy are of real utility to students, or that this book is the only one to which they are to have access. Such a capable work as Mr. R. G. Hatton's 'Figure Drawing' might have been recommended at this juncture, and the space thus saved could have been devoted to fuller description of the processes of painting on a monochrome, which, referred to by all writers glibly enough, is not much taught to students. This is Mr. Solomon's main subject, and

the chapters on direct painting, and the others devoted to analyzing the "methods of the masters" as displayed in the National Gallery, should be made more distinctly to bear on the principal issue.

The section treating of the National Gallery pictures is the only one in which the author has allowed himself elbow-room, but here over-anxiety for literal fact has involved him in "hedging" and consequent repetitions, so that it seems (as he himself uneasily feels) that all the pictures were painted by the same method. We take this uneasiness to be a sign of grace, and trust that in a later edition Mr. Solomon will brave pedantic criticism, and sketch boldly what he conceives to be the methods of the ideal Canaletto or Tintoret or Vermeer, with the due exaggeration of typical differences necessary for clear exposition.

The science of perspective may legitimately be presented to the student in two ways. Assuming the reader to be an adult of trained intelligence, we may put it to him in severely logical order, beginning with the fundamental principles, and gradually tracing their application in more and more complex combination. On the other hand, having regard to the lazy habits of the painter's mind, we may quite as fitly adopt what may be called a kindergarten method, making the affair interesting by engaging it from the first in some motive of actuality such as occupies the artist's attention in every-day life. Thus, by familiarizing him gradually with the phenomena of perspective, we shall get him to deduce its general principles at the end of the work. Mr. W. L. Wyllie's well-known book on the subject is an excellent example of this "Perspective without tears."

Mr. Storey has evidently a certain taste for abstract thinking, and in 'The Theory and Practice of Perspective' does not care to assume an audience which has to be handled quite so tenderly; yet he has hardly the gift of arrangement and method necessary for carrying on a sustained argument, and his work thus oscillates between two intentions. It contains, however, a considerable body of doctrine mixed with "rule of thumb" which will be found useful by the average student. It might have been more carefully composed—for example, chap. ii. in Book I. is headed, 'The Point of Sight, the Horizon, and the Point of Distance,' yet does not deal at all with the last-named, which, however, occupies the whole of chap. iii. The author's genuine desire to explain the reasons of his proceedings and of the appearances they render is inclined to be spasmodic. Some matters he demonstrates again and again, but ignores the obvious bewilderment the student may reasonably experience when on p. 157 he finds circular columns of equal diameter and equidistant from the picture plane, of which one appears wider than the others, and that one the furthest from the eye. For the author to content himself with minimizing this distortion by putting back the station-point will seem to ingenuous youth a mere evasion. On the other hand, from the point of view of broadly logical exposition, unrestrained by any impulse to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, we are inclined to think that the general habit of opening with a description of parallel perspective, as though it obeyed different rules from oblique perspective, is unjustifiable.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer's book on lithography shows him under the aspect which commands most respect—as a workman untiring in experiment, with a curiosity

in matters of technique undaunted by material difficulties. This technical enthusiasm, it is true, runs in practice rather to *tours de force*. Sir Hubert loves his material, but we wish that his love were a little more that of the purist.

The process which he describes seems interesting, with considerable possibilities, perhaps, though we are left doubtful as to the utility of such a complex method (making possible effects akin to those of glazing over underpainting) in a monochrome art. The example from the author's hand which is included in the volume is an instance of the elaboration and multiplication of tones, through a tremendous range of light and dark, which was probably never attempted before photography provoked unwise imitation. The process of disentangling these multitudinous tones, which in nature is accomplished easily by colour variations, and in photography is not accomplished at all, Sir Hubert would work out theoretically by differences of "quality." At least we suppose this to be the only justification for such laborious complexity. We cannot say that in practice the variations by quality disengage as freely and constructively one element from another as do the variations by colour which we see in nature, still less those which are handled by an artist of any powers of abstraction. That black-and-white art should deal in literal fashion with values is even more intolerable than when colour is the medium of the artist, and it is this scruple, we think, which was at the bottom of the objection of certain critics that the author's work "did not look like lithography." For the purpose of abstraction a simpler black-and-white method usually suffices, but we would not arbitrarily dispute the possibilities of Sir Hubert's new method.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ART-LECTURES.

MR. OKEY is quite right. It was, of course, Gustav Ludwig who solved the problem with regard to Bonifazio di Pitati da Verona, and published the result of his researches in the *Berlin Jahrbuch* in 1901-2. It was, however the other *Jahrbuch*, that of Vienna, vol. xxiv. of 1903, that I momentarily had in mind. In it Wickhoff wrote an article on 'Aus der Werkstatt Bonifazios,' basing his conclusions largely on Ludwig's discoveries.

To prove the error contained in Mr. W. G. Collingwood's syllabus, I might equally well have availed myself of Dalla Santa's biographical notice on the subject of Bonifazio which appeared in *Nuovo Archivio Veneto*, vol. vi. of 1903. The full credit for this important contribution to art-history must, as all the world knows, be given to Ludwig, who dug so deep into Venetian archives.

MAURICE W. BROCKWELL.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE pictures by Hogarth, Josef Israëls, Benedetto Diana, Lepine, and Buytenwech which have recently been acquired by the National Gallery, together with an important 'Landscape' by R. Wilson which has lately been presented, are now exhibited among the paintings of their respective schools at Trafalgar Square.

THE DIRECTOR has taken the opportunity of rehanging on more scientific lines the

Italian pictures long exhibited in the North Vestibule and in Rooms I., II., and III., while some of the Italian paintings of the Salting Bequest now find a more appropriate place there. It is unlikely that the rooms added to the west of the Gallery will be available for the hanging of pictures until the end of the year, as the heating arrangements are causing delay.

THE following recent acquisitions in the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design have been placed on exhibition in Room 70 at the Victoria and Albert Museum: Six proofs, on India paper, of 'The Mouth of the Thames,' mezzotint, by Frank Short, after Turner. Five etchings by Charles Keene: 'Portrait of Mrs. Heseltine'; 'Portrait of Mrs. Edwin Edwards'; two portraits of Edwin Edwards; 'Portrait of Mlle. Zambaco.' Two etchings by Nelson Dawson: 'Boat going out to Sea, South Coast,' and 'Schooner turning to Windward.' Dry-point etching by William Walker: 'St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, Paris.' Five studies in pen and chalk, for book-illustrations, &c., by Simeon J. Solomon. Four proofs of illustrations engraved on wood by Frederick Sandys. An original pen-drawing for 'Dreamland,' an illustration to 'The Poems of E. A. Poe,' by James J. Guthrie. Four tracings and some drawings by Arthur E. Henderson.

THE sculptor Karl Echtermeier, whose death in his 65th year is announced from Brunswick, was a pupil of Hähnel in Dresden. His work soon won for him a considerable reputation, and he was appointed professor at the Technical Academy in Brunswick, a post which he still occupied at the time of his death. Among his best-known works are the monument to the composer Abt in Brunswick, the bronze Bismarck-Denkmal, and the monument to Immermann.

AMONGST recent gifts to Glasgow Museums and Art Galleries are 'The Clouded Moon,' by Julius Olsson; a bust in bronze of Principal Marcus Dods, by Hans Olsen; and an original model in plaster of the marble figure 'Cain,' by G. E. Roscoe Mullins.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. are about to reissue the late Cosmo Monkhouse's 'Life of Turner.'

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL & Co. will publish in October a book by Mr. Walter Shaw Sparrow entitled 'Frank Brangwyn and his Work,' with 20 colour-plates and 16 other full-page illustrations. Mr. Brangwyn has designed a cover for the volume.

EXHIBITIONS.

FRI. (Aug. 10).—Fifty-Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, Press View, 5A, Pall Mall East.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Artist at the Piano. By George Woodhouse. (Novello & Co.)—Leschetizky has often been credited with a wonderful "pianoforte method," and for the simple reason that so many players who have studied under him have distinguished themselves. Our author went to him after having been subjected to a "thorough grounding" at a German Conservatorium, and was surprised to find him opposed to "hard-work" routine, and to all methods which made

"musicians of artists, instead of artists of musicians." The development of individual expression is the text on which Mr. Woodhouse's discourse is founded. In the important matter of touch he distinguishes between instrumental and rhythmic-sense touch, i.e., between artificial and natural touch; by the latter, as he rightly declares, "all sympathetic pianists interpret their emotions."

Theorists who maintain that after-pressure on a key is "sheer waste of energy" give rules for the production of tone "which run counter to the practice of artists and virtuosos of all time." Mr. Woodhouse justly believes that the only art-value of any act of touch lies in the value of the musical intention it conveys to the listener. The student, says our author, "may develop his sense of touch by training it to respond to his musical feeling, or he may adopt a method of touch which is subservient to the laws governing the mechanism of his instrument." The latter course, unfortunately, is the one most frequently followed.

Mr. Woodhouse, of course, admits that certain principles must be ingrained in the minds and fingers of students; also that the standard of modern virtuosity demands years of finger-drill. But he objects to the cult of technique as technique, so prevalent at the present day. And he quotes Leschetizky: "Every pianist acquires a brilliant technique nowadays, but how few cultivate a charm in applying it!"

In Leschetizky's "how few" lies a deep meaning. Even among professional pianists there are many who have no true musical feeling, and among ordinary players a very large number. Hence the craze for technique. Mr. Woodhouse himself admits that if a student "lack a sympathetic imagination," he may learn to play all the sonatas of Beethoven, but cannot interpret one note of their music." Nevertheless he is perfectly right in advocating the development of individual expression, the only thing which makes pianoforte playing interesting; and, of course, the stronger the individuality, the more interesting the playing. A facsimile of an appreciation by Paderewski enclosed within 'The Artist at the Piano,' describes it as a "really valuable contribution to the philosophy of pianistic art."

Alessandro Scarlatti's Organ and Harpsichord Music. Edited by J. S. Shedlock. Parts X., XI., and XII. (Bach & Co.)—The last three parts of this edition are as interesting as the preceding ones. Toccata 26 has what some might call a strong Handelian flavour, but Handel was in Italy at the outset of his career. There he made the acquaintance of Alessandro Scarlatti, and most likely of the Italian composer's early harpsichord music, in which the same character may be noted. Parts XI. and XII. are devoted to one long and characteristic Toccata, the only one in the collection which bears any date; it was written at Naples in 1723, i.e., two years before the composer's death. It opens with a Preludio marked Presto, which contains a double-shake passage by no means easy to play, and which is once interrupted by a striking Cantabile appoggiato. The next section consists of a spirited Fuga, which ends with a pedal passage of thirty bars, an exceptionally long one for the period. Then, after another Adagio, come Variations on 'La Follia,' a theme already used by Corelli. They are remarkable for rhythmical variety, and more interesting than the two sets of Chaconne Variations in Handel's second collection of 'Pièces pour le Clavecin.'

Musical Gossip.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM will open his grand season at Covent Garden on October 1st with Eugen d'Albert's 'Tiefland,' an opera which was produced at Prague in 1903, and has met with exceptional success in Germany. The official list of works which Mr. Beecham intends to give has not yet been issued, but among many novelties it will probably include Tchaikowsky's 'Pique-Dame,' Massenet's 'Cendrillon,' Holbrooke's 'Dylan,' and Strauss's 'Guntram.'

THE season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall begins this evening, Mr. H. J. Wood again being the conductor.

IT is stated that during the forthcoming season at Paris the directors of the Opéra intend to give the complete Wagner operas and music-dramas, but 'Parsifal,' of course, will not be included.

THE opening of the Mozart Festival at Salzburg took place on July 27th. A portrait of the composer, which was discovered last February, has been placed in the Mozart-Museum. It is an oil painting in a gilt frame. The portrait was painted by Jean Baptiste Greuze when Mozart was at Paris in 1763-4 or in 1766. The foundation of the new Mozarthaus was laid last Saturday.

IT is now stated that Dr. Richard Strauss's new opera 'Der Rosenkavalier' will be produced early in December at the Dresden Hoftheater, under the direction of Herr Ernest von Schuch. "Komödie für Musik" is the sub-title to the libretto by Hofmannsthal. It is in three acts, and the period is about the middle of the eighteenth century. The composer is said to have described his orchestration as intentionally simple, though, on account of this very simplicity, the interpretation of the work will, according to him, be very difficult.

THANKS to the initiative of Dr. Erich Prieger, the Beethovenhaus at Bonn has acquired the autograph score of Beethoven's 'Pastoral' Symphony. According to the official catalogue of the sale of Beethoven's musical books, autographs, and sketch-books, which took place about five months after the composer's death, the autographs of the Andante and Finale of that Symphony were sold for 1 florin 30 kreutzers and 3 florins respectively.

IN a communication from Bonn which appeared in *Le Ménestrel* of the 6th inst., it is stated that "the autograph" (meaning, we presume, the complete work) was sold in 1838 for a very small sum. This refers apparently to Baron T. M. Van Huysen Kattendyke of Arnheim, who is named as possessor of the autograph in Thayer's 'Chronologisches Verzeichniss der Werke Ludwig van Beethoven,' published in 1865. In the *Ménestrel* communication it is further stated that the autograph "remained abroad for over seventy years; that recently it was in England"; further, that during the last two years it was offered to various libraries in Germany and other countries for the sum of 100,000 marks.

THE Beethovenhaus is greatly indebted to Dr. E. Prieger, through whose valuable assistance the negotiations for the acquisition of the autograph were brought to a successful issue.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mos.-Sarl Promenade Concerts, 5, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

The Spanish Stage in the Time of Lope de Vega. By Hugo Albert Rennert. (New York, Hispanic Society.)—Some of the best chapters in Tucknor's 'History of Spanish Literature' are dedicated to the Spanish dramatists, and the recent contributions of Profs. Rennert and Buchanan have shown that Tucknor's interest in the Spanish theatre survives unabated in the present generation of American scholars. Tucknor was chiefly concerned with the literary aspect of his subject, and, though we may dissent from his judgments on specific points, this part of his work calls for comparatively slight revision. Lack of data prevented him from dealing adequately with the material development of the Spanish stage. This is treated with remarkable fullness and ability in the present volume, and, though the history of the Spanish theatre and the history of the Spanish drama frequently overlap, Prof. Rennert has resisted—only too successfully from the reader's point of view—the temptation to discuss plays and playwrights as well as playhouses and players.

One of the earliest attempts (worth mentioning) at scenic decoration on a lavish scale dates from 1414, when, at the festivities held to celebrate the coronation of Fernando de Antequera as King of Aragon, a castle was constructed with a wheel attached to a central tower, whereby machinery was set in motion to display a series of allegorical figures that filed past. This contrivance, however, was invented for a special occasion, and, though something scarcely less ingenious had already been introduced when Martin I. was crowned at Saragossa in 1399, such elaboration was exceptional. In the nature of things popular plays must have been produced in a much simpler fashion than these courtly pieces. Details are not forthcoming, but it may be assumed that frugal simplicity was the rule till after the middle of the sixteenth century. We should, indeed, have to antedate the change by nearly fifty years if we followed Prof. Rennert, who seems inclined—though with some hesitation—to accept the view that Torres Naharro's "influence was wide and immediate." This view is supported by the joint and several authority of Ticknor, Schaack, and Señor Menéndez y Pelayo, but it is purely conjectural. A dramatist's works must be extensively played before they exercise a wide and immediate influence, and there is no evidence that any play of Torres Naharro's was performed in Spain during his lifetime. The pieces in his 'Propaladia' were written in Italy for Italian audiences, and were probably too complicated for the slender resources of the Spanish stage during the third and fourth decades of the sixteenth century. This is not to say that Torres Naharro failed to influence later writers for the stage; but that is not the point at issue.

Possibly the public taste for scenic decoration in Spain was stimulated by Italian actors such as Muzio, who appeared with his troupe at Seville in 1538, and perhaps brought with him "properties" which, though modest enough, were thought rather splendid in Andalusia. Yet the poverty of the early Spanish stage may be judged from Cervantes's hackneyed description of the equip-

ment of Lope de Rueda's company, some twenty years after Muzio's visit:—

"The entire properties of a theatrical manager were contained in a bag, and amounted to four white cloaks edged with gilt leather, four beards and wigs, and four staves, more or less....The stage.....was formed by four benches set in a square, with four or five planks lying on them, about four spans from the ground....The decoration consisted of an old woollen blanket, pulled by two cords from one side to the other, forming the so-called dressing-room, with the musicians at the back, singing unaccompanied by any guitar."

This is not extravagant luxury, but it is as much as could be expected at the time from a travelling troupe. It was not till 1565, some four years after Rueda's death, that the first step was taken towards providing the Madrileños with a permanent theatre, the enterprise being directed by confraternities which gave performances for charitable purposes. Yet even then playgoers had not a roof over their heads, for the *corrales* were formed by the open courtyards of adjacent houses, and a shower of rain would send actors and spectators under cover. At last in 1574 the Corral de la Pacheca was provided with awnings, and, as the number of theatres increased, mechanical improvements were gradually made. Still the rate of progress was not marked till the seventeenth century. Writing in 1615, Cervantes speaks of Rueda's and Pedro Navarro's staging as being "far short of the excellence we see nowadays"; but it seems probable that Cervantes's standard in these matters was not exacting, for in the stage-directions to his 'Numancia,' when he wishes to curdle the spectators' blood with artificial thunder and lightning, he cheerily annotates: "Make a noise under the stage with a handful of stones, and fire off a rocket."

It was about the date of the production of the 'Numancia'—the eighties of the sixteenth century—that actresses began to appear regularly on the Spanish stage, thus anticipating English usage by some seventy years. This no doubt led to further expenditure on costumes, for we may feel certain that Jerónima de Burgos, as well as those who preceded and came after her, did not economize in this respect. The tendency to multiply mechanical contrivances grew rapidly under the rule of Lerma and Olivares—not much to the liking of the greatest dramatist of the day. Lope de Vega was steadily opposed to the innovation, but the tide was too strong; he imperilled his own popularity, was overborne, and lived to see himself supplanted as favourite by Calderón, an exquisite poet and master of stage technique, but too obsequious a courtier to withstand the costly caprices of the dilettante on the throne. These caprices generally took the shape of raising the salaries of comely actresses, and subordinating the dramatist to the stage-carpenter. Folly of this sort brings its own punishment with it, and the decline of the Spanish theatre was even more rapid than its rise.

Prof. Rennert's account of these ups-and-downs is exceedingly careful, full, and lucid, and his contribution to the literature of the subject will be warmly welcomed by students. Here and there we have noted a point worth reconsideration. It seems tolerably certain that Villena was not the author of the allegorical piece performed at Saragossa in 1414 (p. 5). Is there any clear allusion to Torres Naharro in the 'Canto de Caliope' (p. 13)? M. Coster is not to be followed when he leaves it an open question as to whether Herrera's "Luz" did, or did not, outlive her husband (p. 49); Alvaro Colón de Portugal died on September 29th, 1581, and in a legal document dated September 21st, 1581, the Countess is mentioned

as already dead. According to Salvá (No. 2033), the *princeps* of Zabaleta's 'Día de fiesta por la tarde' (p. 334) appeared in 1659. In connexion with the latest edition of Lope de Rueda we miss a reference to Señor Bonilla's 'Silba' and 'Sepan quantos,' two controversial pamphlets which, whatever may be thought of their taste, have added to the gaiety of Madrid recently. But it would be strange indeed if, in a volume packed with minutiae, there were no oversights; as it is, these are few and trifling.

Dramatic Gossip.

AN Exhibition of Shakespeare Relics, Theatrical Paintings, Prints, &c., illustrating the history and development of the English drama, is to be held at the Whitechapel Art Gallery this autumn. The Exhibition will be opened about October 7th, and will include dramatic performances, particularly of selections from Shakespeare and other Elizabethans. The Committee would be greatly indebted for loans and help of various kinds, especially of theatrical paintings and portraits of the earlier actors. Communications should be sent to the Director, Whitechapel Art Gallery, High Street, Whitechapel, E.

In reply to our notice of 'The Caxton Shakespeare' in last week's issue, the Caxton Publishing Company writes to say that "the general prospectus of the work makes it quite plain that all the essays have been specially written, and have not appeared before, and that the General Editor (Mr. Sidney Lee) is responsible, in consultation with the publishers, for the choice of the critics."

DR. JULIUS VON WERTHER, whose death at the age of 72 is reported from Munich, was for many years manager of the Court and National Theatre at Mannheim, and subsequently of the Court Theatre at Stuttgart. He was the author of a number of historical dramas, among them 'Pombal,' 'Mazarin,' 'Die Medici,' and 'Der Kriegspan,' and also of several novels.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. G.—A. M.—T. T.—G. K.—M. F.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS	170
BAGSTER & SONS	170
BELL & SONS	192
BRADSHAW'S EDUCATIONAL REGISTER	196
CATALOGUES	170
CONSTABLE & CO.	171
COVE	193
EDUCATIONAL	169
ENO'S FRUIT SALT	195
HERBERT & DANIEL	172
MACMILLAN & CO.	172
MAGAZINES, &c.	170
MISCELLANEOUS	170
NOTES AND QUERIES	194
PRINTERS	170
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	169
RICHARDS	195
SALES BY AUCTION	170
SHIPPING	194
SIDGWICK & JACKSON	172
SITUATIONS VACANT	169
SITUATIONS WANTED	170
TYPE-WRITERS, &c.	170
UNWIN	171

MESSRS. BELL'S BOOKS.

Uniform with the Prose Works of Jonathan Swift.

NOW READY. 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

THE POEMS OF JONATHAN SWIFT

Edited by W. ERNST BROWNING.

[Bohn's Standard Library.

"Messrs. Bell have done wisely to issue Swift's Poems uniform with their edition of his prose works. Mr. Browning has prepared a good text, and annotated judiciously. Nowhere can Swift's Poems be read so well as in this admirable edition."—*Evening Standard*.

Illustrated. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

THE GREAT STATES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

A Concise Account of their Condition and Resources, with the Laws relating to Government Concessions.

By C. W. DOMVILLE-FIFE,

Author of 'Submarines of the World's Navies,' 'The United States of Brazil,' &c.

With numerous Illustrations and Maps.

This work has been produced under the auspices of the Consuls-General of the various States with which it deals. "The work has been admirably done. The writing is clear and unpretentious, the topographical portions are business-like, rather impressionist, and the details given in figures are not made cumbersome by being cast into the forms of tabular statistics. The illustrations are numerous and good."—*Morning Post*.

Demy 8vo, 8s. 6d. net.

THE CARE OF TREES IN LAWN, STREET, AND PARK.

By B. E. FERNOW.

With numerous Illustrations.

This is an authoritative book on trees by a practical forester. While it gives all necessary technical details of the best methods of caring for the health of trees, of combating disease and insects, it also develops the broad principles of that care based on a wide knowledge of the biology of trees. An exhaustive list of trees and shrubs for ornamental planting is given in an appendix.

BELL'S CATHEDRAL SERIES.

Profusely illustrated. Crown 8vo, 1s. 6d. net each.

"The series bids fair to become an indispensable companion to the Cathedral tourist in England."

Times.

Volumes on London Cathedrals and Churches.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. By the Rev. ARTHUR DIMOCK, M.A.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK. By GEORGE WORLEY.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By CHARLES HIATT.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH. By GEORGE WORLEY.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, SMITHFIELD. By GEORGE WORLEY.

Volumes on the following Cathedrals and Churches are also published:

English Cathedrals: an Itinerary and Description
—Bangor—Bristol—Canterbury—Carlisle—Chester
—Chichester—Durham—Ely—Exeter—Gloucester
—Hereford—Lichfield—Lincoln—Llandaff—Manchester—Norwich—Oxford—Peterborough—Ripon—Rochester—St. Albans—St. Asaph—St. David's—St. Patrick's, Dublin—Salisbury—Southwell—Wells—Winchester—Worcester—York.

St. Martin's Church, Canterbury—Beverley Minster—Wimborne Minster and Christchurch Priory—Tewkesbury Abbey and Deerhurst Priory—Bath Abbey, Malmesbury Abbey, and Bradford-on-Avon Church—Romey Abbey—Stratford-on-Avon—The Churches of Coventry.

Illustrated Prospectus sent on application.

London: G. BELL & SONS, LTD., York House, Portugal Street, W.C.

Two Publications from the Office of

THE Gardeners' Chronicle

**THE LEADING HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE WORLD**

The Calendar of Garden Operations

The Best Handbook for
AMATEUR GARDENERS
New Edition. — Sixpence. Post free 8d.

A Catalogue of Books on Gardening

At all Prices from 6d. to £5
This Catalogue will be sent post free on
receipt of postcard

H. G. COVE, PUBLISHER,
41, Wellington Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Shipping.

P & O Under Contract with H.M. Government.
Mail and Passenger Services.
 EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, &c.
 Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to all Eastern Ports.

P & O **Pleasure Cruises**
 By the well-known S.S. 'VECTIS,' 4,000 tons.
 DALMATIA & VENICE | No. 8.—Sept. 9 to Oct. 2.
 TURKEY, ATHENS, &c. | No. 9.—Oct. 13 to Nov. 5.
 Fare: Cruise 8 from 25 Guineas, 9 from 20 Guineas.

P & O Illustrated Handbooks on Application.
 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. } LONDON.
 Northumberland Avenue, W.C. }

NOTES AND QUERIES.

GENERAL INDEXES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STILL IN
 STOCK:—

GENERAL INDEX,
 * **FOURTH SERIES** .. 3 3 0

GENERAL INDEX,
 * **SIXTH SERIES** .. 0 6 0

GENERAL INDEX,
 * **SEVENTH SERIES** 0 6 0

GENERAL INDEX,
 * **EIGHTH SERIES** .. 0 6 0

* For Copies by post an additional Threepence is charged.

GENERAL INDEX,
 † **NINTH SERIES** .. 0 10 6

With Introduction by JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A.

† This Index is double the size of previous ones, as it contains, in addition to the usual Index of Subjects, the Names and Pseudonyms of Writers, with a list of their Contributions. The number of constant Contributors exceeds eleven hundred. The Publishers reserve the right of increasing the price of the volume at any time. The number printed is limited, and the type has been distributed.

JOHN C. FRANCIS & J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
 Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

"LEARNED, CHATTY, USEFUL."—*Athenæum*.

"THAT DELIGHTFUL REPOSITORY OF FORGOTTEN LORE, 'NOTES AND QUERIES.'"

Edinburgh Review, October, 1880.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A Medium of Intercommunication

FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

Subscription, 10s. 3d. for Six Months; 20s. 6d. for Twelve Months.
 (Including postage.)

IN THE PAST

no considerable work of reference has been concluded
 without the co-operation of 'Notes and Queries.'

IN THE PRESENT

every week's issue reveals a discovery or re-discovery
 of interesting facts in

Americana,

Bibliography and Literary History,

Biography, Ecclesiastical Matters,

Folk-Lore and Popular Antiquities,

Genealogy and Heraldry,

History: English, Irish, and Scottish.

Philology and Grammar,

Proverbs and Quotations, Topography.

THE FUTURE

will see the greater development of our usefulness to
 the Second-hand Booksellers—a class already
 showing their hearty appreciation—as well as other
 new features.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

YOUR BIRTHRIGHT IS HEALTH.

THE SCIENCE IN A NUTSHELL.

'Health is a Man's Birthright. It is as natural to be well as to be born. All pathological conditions, all diseases, and all tendencies to disease are the result of the transgression of physiologic and hygienic law. This is the science of health in a nutshell.'—DENSMORE.

Eno's Fruit Salt

IS NATURE'S ANTIDOTE FOR HUMAN ILLS
arising from the neglect or violation of her laws.

'Our Acts, our angels are, for good or ill, our fatal shadows that walk by us still.'

'And such is life, so gliding on, it glimmers like a meteor, and is gone.'

CAUTION.—Examines the capsule, and see that it is marked 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. O. ENO (Limited), 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES :—Richard Gem—King's 'Classical Quotations'—Horses' Names—George II. to George V.—Newcastle-under-Lyme Charter Restored—Verulamium—Snails as Food—Motorists as Fairies—St. Swithin's Tribute—Peter Gordon, Explorer—"Chemineau"—Vestris Family—Early Printing in Europe.

QUERIES :—Col. Condon : Capt. Mellish—Vestments at Soissons Cathedral—Sark Bibliography—Viscount Courtenay—Speaker's Chair of the Old House of Commons—Carter Family—Archdeacons of Hereford—"Staple" in Place-Names—"Oliver Twist" on the Stage—H. A. Major—Smollett's 'History of England'—Rev. T. Clarke of Chesham Bois—Horses stabled in Churches in 1745—Magazine Story of a Deserter—Authors Wanted—Royal Shield of Scotland—Hawkes Family—Minster : Verger v. Sacristan—"King" in Place-Names—H.M.S. Avenger—Moke Family of Flanders.

REPLIES :—Parish Armour—"Storm in a teacup"—Myddelton : "Dref" : "Plas"—American Words—"Tilleul"—Ben Jonson—Sir W. Godbold—Names terrible to Children—Ansgar, Master of the Horse—"Yon"—J. Faber—Sir M. Philip—"Reverberations"—Christopher Moore—S. Joseph, Sculptor—E. I. C.'s Marine Service—Licence to Eat Flesh—Sleepless Arch—Authors Wanted—Col. Skelton—George I. Statues—Pitt's Statue—Francis Peck—Windsor Stationmaster—Clergy at the Dinner Table—Door-Knocker Etiquette—Boys in Petticoats—Priors of Holy Trinity, Aldgate—Fourth Estate—R. Sars—Thames Water Company—"Portygne"—South African Slang—Tennyson's 'Margaret'—"Seersucker."

NOTES ON BOOKS :—"F. W. Maitland"—Reviews and Magazines—Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES :—S. Joseph, Sculptor—Danteiana—Richard Sars, Bookseller—Hakluyt and Bristol—"The Star-Spangled Banner"—Pitt's Statue in Hanover Square—Thomas Coryate's Death—Prior Thomas Percy—John Ranking—"Sokol" and Bohemian Physical Culture—Sweepstake as Surname—"Leap in the Dark" in Parliament.

QUERIES :—"Storm in a teacup"—Rev. M. W. Peters—Col. J. B. Glegg—Edward Bull, Publisher—Stone in Pentonville Road—J. M. Quérard—Writers on Music—Sir S. Duncombe—Dickens on Royal Humane Society—Abp. Montaigne—Authors Wanted—Amaneuus as Christian Name—The Sleepless Arch—Christopher Moore—"Portygne"—Bp. E. Wetenhall—Sir John Wilson—John Worthen—Sir John Alleyn : Dame Etheldreda Alleyn—David Hughson—Corio Arms—"The Case Altered"—Friendless Wapentake—"Erlkönigs Tochter"—Pearson Family.

REPLIES :—Thames Water Company—Nelson's Birthplace—Barabbas a Publisher—Authors Wanted—"Merluche"—Col. Skelton—"Tilleul"—"Quilt"—Snuff-box Inscription—Sir W. B. Rush—Strettell-Uterson—Paris Family—Sir Matthew Philip—"Drawing-Room Ditties"—Tennyson's 'Margaret'—Knapp Family—Garriek's Version of 'Romeo and Juliet'—Moses and Pharaoh's Daughter—Pigeon-houses in the Middle Ages—"Tess of the D'Urbervilles"—E. Hatton—Stones in Early Village Life—"Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative"—Garibaldi and his Flag—Cowes Family—Circle of Loda—Market Day—Goldsmith and Haokeney—George I. Statues—Queen Katherine Parr—Duchess of Palata.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—"Merry Wives of Windsor," edited by Gregg—"The Little Guides." Notices to Correspondents.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

THE DOCTOR'S LASS

"We offer Mr. E. C. Booth our congratulations" is the sentence with which the *PALL MALL GAZETTE* ends its review of 'The Doctor's Lass,' the new novel by the author of 'Cliff End.'

A Yorkshire novel, 'The Doctor's Lass,' should have all the success of its predecessor—and its success was phenomenal both in this country and in America. The first large edition is almost exhausted.

Another novel of a different kind is 'The Pool of Flame,' by Louis J. Vance, the author of 'Terence O'Rourke,' &c. The same redoubtable adventurer is the hero of the new book. Each book costs Six Shillings.

GRANT RICHARDS
7 CARLTON STREET S.W.

AUTHORIZED TO BE USED BY
BRITISH SUBJECTS.

NOW READY.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

BEING

THE UNION JACK.

SUPPLEMENT TO

NOTES AND QUERIES

FOR JUNE 30, 1900.

Price 4d.; by post 4½d.

Containing an Account of the Flag, Reprinted June, 1908.

WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATION according to scale:

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office,
Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

For Acidity of the Stomach.

For Heartburn and Headache.

For Gout and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

For Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

The Safest and most effective Aperient
for regular use.

BRADSHAW'S EDUCATIONAL REGISTER.

Full particulars respecting the following Schools are published monthly in Bradshaw's Railway Guide for Great Britain and Ireland; or Prospectuses may be obtained from the Manager, Mr. F. C. NEEDES, B.A., Bradshaw House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.

*Inquiries as to Schools at Home or on the Continent will be answered free of charge.
Particulars should be given of Locality, approximate Fees, Age, &c.*

BOYS' SCHOOLS.

- AMBLESIDE.—THE KELSICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, for Boys and Girls.
Centre of the Lake District. Pure mountain air. Fees 45/.
- ANSDELL.—LYTHAM COLLEGE.**
Six miles from Blackpool. Thorough practical teaching. Limited numbers. Fees from 42 gns.
- BANSTEAD.—ROSE HILL SCHOOL.**
Prep. for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Grounds 25 acres. Fees 120/.
- BEDFORD.—MODERN SCHOOL.**
For Professional, Commercial Life, and Engineering. Fees from 50 gns.
- BLACKHEATH.—CHRIST'S COLLEGE.**
Preparation for the Universities or Commerce. Fees from 53/.
- BOGNOR.—MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL.**
Preparatory. Entire charge taken of Anglo-Indian pupils.
- BOURNEMOUTH.—COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**
Special attention Mathematics and French. Ages 8 to 17. Moderate fees.
- BRIGHTON.—XAVIERIAN COLLEGE.**
Preparation for London Matric. or Commercial Examinations. Fees 50/.
- BRIGHTON.—SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**
Preparation for Professional or Commercial Life. Fees 30 gns.
- CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—AVONDALE.**
Preparatory. Indian and Colonial pupils received.
- DOLLAR INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.**
Beautiful situation, bracing climate. Fees from 50/.
- EASTBOURNE.—ALDRO SCHOOL.**
Prep. for Public Schools and Osborne. Playing ground, 5 acres. Fees 100 gns.
- ELLESMERE.—S. OSWALD'S.**
Sound education at moderate fees. 30/ a year.
- FOLKESTONE.—FELTONFLEET.**
In best part of Folkestone. Prep. for Public Schools and Navy. Fees 80/.
- FOLKESTONE.—BEDFORD HOUSE.**
Close to sea. Prep. for Public Schools and Navy. Fees from 45/.
- HARROGATE.—PANNAL ASH COLLEGE.**
11 acres of grounds. Thorough teaching. Fees from 42/.
- HUNSTANTON.—LYDGATE HOUSE.**
On the sea front. Prep. for Public Schools and Osborne. Fees 80 gns.
- POULTON-LE-FYLDE.—BAINES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**
Open country near sea. Preparation for Universities and Professional Exams.
- REIGATE HILL.—DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.**
Preparatory School. Special care taken of delicate boys. Fees 60/.
- SOUTHPORT.—MODERN SCHOOL.**
Classics, Languages, Commercial Subjects. Fees from 42 gns.
- SUTTON.—MANOR PARK HOUSE.**
Prep. for Public Schools and Navy. 5½ acres. Fees from 80/.
- SUTTON VALENCE.—SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL.**
First Grade Public School. New buildings and re-organization. Fees 53/.

SCHOOLS ON THE CONTINENT (BOYS).

- BRUGES, BELGIUM.—PEMBROKE SCHOOL.**
Thorough English education combined with languages. Fees from 50/.
- BRUSSELS.—ÉCOLE CENTRALE TECHNIQUE, 173, Avenue Brugmann.**
Commercial Subjects, Languages, Music. Excellent situation. Fees from 64/.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

- AMBLESIDE.—KELSICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, for Boys and Girls (see preceding column).
- BANGOR.—S. WINIFRED'S SCHOOL.**
Church of England (Woodard). Best examinations. Careful physical development. Fees 45/.
- BOGNOR.—EVERSLEY.**
Church of England High School. Preparation for Public Examinations. Fees from 36 gns.
- BRIGHTON.—HEIDELBERG HOUSE.**
Established 1846. Refined modern educational home. Fees from 45 gns.
- BUXTON.—MARLBOROUGH.**
Thoroughly good school. Practical training. Department for Elder Girls.
- DOLLAR INSTITUTE**, for Boys and Girls (see preceding column).
- EASTBOURNE.—BEACHY COLLEGE.**
Select school. A large staff of masters and mistresses.
- RICHMOND, SURREY.—BEECHCROFT.**
All home comforts and outdoor amusements. Entire charge foreign and colonial pupils. Fees from 50 gns.
- RYDE.—WESTWING COLLEGE.**
Modern education. Bracing air. Gymnastics. Fees from 33 gns.
- SEASCALE.—CALDER SCHOOL.**
Efficient staff, including mistress for gymnastics and games. Departments for Junior and Senior Girls. Fees from 54/.
- SOUTHPORT.—EVERSLEY.**
Special preparation for Universities. Good music, art, languages, &c. Fees from 63 gns.
- SOUTHPORT.—WESTCLIFF SCHOOL.**
Healthy bracing situation close to the sea. Fees from 30 gns.
- WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—UPHILL HOUSE.**
Home School for Girls of good social position. Greatest care given to delicate children. Fees from 60 gns.
- WOODSIDE PARK, N.—HOLMEWOOD.**
Home School for Girls on the Northern Heights. Half-an-hour from King's Cross Station. Fees from 75 gns.
- WORTHING.—CHURCH HOUSE.**
Highly qualified staff. Entire charge of pupils from India and the Colonies.

SCHOOLS ON THE CONTINENT (GIRLS).

- BRUSSELS.—82-84, RUE PAUL LAUTERS.**
In the upper part of the City. Liberal education for daughters of gentlemen. Fees 80/.
- BRUSSELS.—PENSIONNAT GATTI DE GAMOND.**
Established 1870. A Finishing School, numbers limited. Fees from 60 gns.
- DORNHÖLZHAUSEN, near HOMBURG.—VICTORIA COLLEGE.**
Founded by H.I.M. the late Empress Frederick of Germany. Home and educational establishment of the highest class.
- DRESDEN.—19, LEUBNITZERSTRASSE.**
First-class Finishing School. Modern house, large grounds. Fees from 75/.
- DUSSELDORF.—21, GOLDSTEINERSTRASSE.**
Limited numbers only received. Special facilities for accomplishments. Fees from 75/.
- GENEVA.—PENSIONNAT SONDERBURG-GLUCKSBURG.**
First-class Finishing School. Founded 1884. Fees 100/.
- GODESBERG, near BONN.**
Finishing School. All home comforts. Languages, music, painting, &c. Fees from 60/.
- HANOVER.—VILLA DAHEIM.**
Recommended in Great Britain and abroad for eighteen years. Fees from 75 gns.
- HANOVER.—PENSIONNAT WEBER.**
A refined educational home. 18 years' recommendation. Fees from 60/.
- LAUSANNE.—LA BERGERONNETTE.**
Special facilities for languages, music, art, &c. Fees from 70 gns.
- STRASSBURG.—24, MANTEUFFELSTRASSE.**
Under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Christian. Highest references. Terms from 70/.
- VEVEY.—LES CHARMETTES.**
On the Lake of Geneva. Agreeable family life. All educational advantages. Fees 60/.